"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy, warmer; south to southwest winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,615. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. Two Cents.

RAILROAD RAIDERS EXPOSED AT ALBANY

"Grab" Bills Would Give Away Franchises in Westchester.

Mayor Low Has a Statement Issued as a Result of an Investigation—One Measure Abandoned—Senators Are Angry.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—At last the secret of the series of street railway "grab" bills in the Legislature is out. Assistant Corporation Counsel Whitman of New York City to-night gave out a statement in which he declared it was shown beyond doubt that the measures were introduced in the interest of the Union Railway Company of New York City, which is controlled by the Interurban Company. They are apparently designed to revive rights dating back to 1853 and long since abrogated. It was also shown that the various measures are intimately connected.

For weeks Mayor Low had some of the best legal talent at his command conducting an investigation to discover the underlying purposes of the "grab" bills. The Mayor and his counsel are now fully satisfied that they have ascertained the scheme of the raiders, and the statement made by Mr. Whitman was made with the sanction and under the instructions of the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel.

There is evidence of a well-organized conspiracy among legislators to give away valuable rights in New York City without a cent of compensation. Democrats as well as Republicans were concerned in the matter. With the aid of the Goodsell, L'Hommedieu, and Grady bills, or the Wilcox bill, which was introduced as a substitute for all of them, the Interurban Company would be enabled to extend its lines through Westchester County without the payment to the city of a dollar for that valuable privilege.

The exposure made by Mr. Whitman created consternation in some quarters. Assemblyman Cadin of Syracuse, who introduced a railroad bill which is generally believed to be broader in scope than any of the other bills put forward, announced that he had abandoned the measure. Some of the Senators implicated in the alleged railroad bill conspiracy, while refusing to speak for publication about Mr. Whitman's exposure, indulged in personal denunciation of that official.

Mr. Whitman said to-night that he had not yet fired all his ammunition. To-morrow he will have some further revelations about the Wilcox bill, upon which he demanded a hearing.

APPLIED TO THE UNION COMPANY.

Mr. Whitman in his statement traces in detail the history of the Union Railway Company, showing that it was formed in 1892 under an act which provided for the consolidation of the Harlem Bridge, the Morrisania, and Fordham Railway lines. The Harlem Bridge Company was formed under an act of 1863, under which "it acquired the right to construct and operate its railroad without obtaining the consent of the local authorities." The Union Company on its organization acquired rights to build part of the lines of the Harlem Bridge Company authorized under the act of 1863.

Mr. Whitman points out how the Goodsell bill was drawn so as to make certain its application to the Union Company.

"The phraseology of the amendment is very significant," he says. "Lines 11, 17, and 13 would have been entirely sufficient for a general law. The draughtsman in his anxiety to fit the terms to the Union Railway Company unnecessarily reiterated and so exposed his hand.

"The amendment is framed for the unusual case of a railroad company which has acquired its right to build not only from the act under which it was organized, but also from other private acts (Lines 14, 15) which have had amendments to its act of incorporation passed (Line 16) and which has had acts passed confirming its rights. The Union Company was organized under the act of 1892, it acquired the right to build its roads under the act of 1863, by succession from the Harlem Bridge Company, it has had acts passed amending the charter of the Harlem Bridge, Morrisania, and Fordham Company, and it has also had acts passed confirming its rights and ratifying its proceedings."

Of the bill in general he says:

"The Goodsell bill as it now stands excepts certain railroads from the provisions of the railroad law and provides that street railroad companies shall still enjoy the same rights and franchises they acquired at the time of their organization, notwithstanding those rights and franchises may since then have been forfeited or determined.

"It is a rule of the interpretation of statutes that they are to be so read as to give effect to the language employed. The amendment would be idle and useless if it meant that railroad corporations should have and continue to have rights and franchises acquired under and by virtue of law and which have not been forfeited or determined. The course then would be to amendment revives franchises which have been forfeited and determined.

"The intent of the amendment is to make it unnecessary for those companies to apply to the local authorities for consents. These companies were formed under special acts and were organized to construct railroads. The law by virtue of which the Union Company's right to construct and operate its railroad has been conferred was passed in 1853, and under that law the Harlem Bridge Company acquired the right to construct a railroad without obtaining the consent of the local authorities. The amendment provides that the corporation shall have and continue to have all the rights, privileges, and immunities acquired under or by virtue of the law by virtue of which its right to construct a railroad has been conferred.

"This intent is conclusively shown by the striking out of the provision that every such corporation must comply with the provisions of the article of the railroad law requiring that the consent of the local authorities be obtained. The amendment repeals a vital provision of the railroad law. It wipes out the first half of Section 59, which provided that all street railroad companies should be subject to and must comply with the provisions of the railroad law. There is nothing left of this provision. It has been destroyed by the grafting upon the railroad law of this special legislation for the Union Railway Company in an effort to overcome the provisions of our Constitution against special or local legislation for railroads.

SCHEME OF THE COMPANY.

"I think that the scheme of the Union Company is to claim: That, regardless of the act of 1863, the Harlem Bridge Company nevertheless acquired rights of 1850 to build its roads, that any forfeiture for failure to build in the time limited is waived by the amendment above mentioned, that it therefore already has the right to build the roads without the consent of the local authorities, and that the amendment merely relieves it from complying with the general railroad law in the matter of consents, which in the absence of such a law would not be required, as the constitutional amendment calling for the consents did not take effect until 1874."

He then takes up the other bills.

"To carry out this scheme," he says, "the Union Company must show that the Harlem Bridge Company was legally organized under the act of 1850. Hence the Senate bill introduced by Grady. Note on this bill the change from 'railroad law' to 'laws of this State,' which latter term would include the private acts of these companies, note the provision for the very extreme case of all but one of a large number of Directors having died. The corporation must be a very old one.

"The Harlem Bridge Company could not have been legally organized under the Laws of 1850 unless it was incorporated to the extent of $1,000 for each mile of its road and filed with its articles of association an affidavit that 10 per cent. of its capital stock had been paid in cash. It was necessary to have amended articles of association with such an affidavit filed upon each occasion when the company was authorized to build further and additional railroads as provided for in the several amendments of the act of 1853. From what I have been able to learn in the matter I believe these affidavits, &c., were not made and filed.

"The Senate bill introduced by L'Hommedieu is an attempt to extend the time of the Union Company and its controlled lines to build its roads in cases where it has obtained consents of local city authorities, and also an attempt to avoid applying to the local authorities of the city in cases where consents of local authorities before annexation were given, and have been, or are liable to forfeiture by law or by their own terms for failure to build in time.

"One of these consents, as I recollect, contained a clause that the consent should be forfeited if the road was not built in six months. As a consent of the local authorities upon its acceptance by the railroad company forms a contract this portion of the amendment is void, in that it contravenes the constitutional provisions against laws impairing the obligations of contracts. This amendment refers only to cities and towns in which the railways are controlled by the Union Company."

TO FIGHT GRAB BILLS.

Series of Meetings Arranged by Board of Trade and Transportation.

The series of mass meetings which will be held during the next two weeks in this city and Brooklyn under the auspices of the Board of Trade and Transportation and affiliated organizations, to protest against the railroad grab bills, will begin with one on Friday evening at Cooper Union, at which R. Fulton Cutting will preside. This will be followed by another mass meeting on Saturday evening at Terrace Garden.

The meeting after that will be held Monday evening of next week at the rooms of the Century Wheelmen, 444 Amsterdam Avenue, to be followed later in the week by a meeting in Marion Hall, on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, the Harlem Branch of the Peoples' Institute.

STRATTON WILL COMPROMISE.

Son of the Millionaire Willing to Accept $350,000 in Cash.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., April 6.—County Judge Orr has taken under advisement a request to approve a compromise that has been reached between the attorneys for I. Harry Stratton and those for the executors of his father's will. Young Stratton is to receive $350,000 in cash. This includes his legacy of $50,000. Judge Orr will render his decision to-morrow, and, if he approves the compromise, the money will be paid at once, and all litigation over the estate of the late multi-millionaire mine owner, Winfield Scott Stratton, will cease.

Mr. Stratton bequeathed the bulk of his fortune, estimated at $15,000,000, for the establishment of a home for the poor in this city.

ATTACKS SMOOT'S ACCUSERS.

President Joseph F. Smith, Head of the Mormon Church, Denounces Them as Liars.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 6.—President Joseph F. Smith, head of the Mormon Church, poured forth vials of fierce wrath to-day on the opponents of Senator and Apostle Reed Smoot. The occasion was the general conference of Mormons held in the Tabernacle. Aiming his remarks especially at the Protestant ministers, President Smith said, among other things:

"We have been maligned, mistreated, and misrepresented, but not by the Nation. It was by the lying, hypocritical, sneaking, cowardly wolves in sheep's clothing that go through the world seeking to stir up strife and trouble for the righteous. They seek to bring the wrath and ire of the Nation down upon us and our church. The Government would have protected us had it not been for the contemptible hounds that go around lying about us. If we have not been lied about of late as well as from time immemorial I do not know what lying is. Some men seem to be born liars. I believe with President Wilford Woodruff that some men are sent into the world to lie, and they fulfill their mission. They are those the day who were sent into the world with that mission to perform, and we have had evidences lately that they are performing their mission well.

"Let them go on with their lying. They cannot hurt us. In time these slanderous liars who are in the world to bring the wrath of the Nation down up us, will be swept away and the word of the Lord, that no man can lift a hand against his kingdom, will be verified."

Senator Smoot was present and occupied a seat among the Twelve Apostles. At the afternoon session Senator Smoot, in his ecclesiastical capacity, addressed the assemblage. He spoke on the virtues of cleanliness. He avoided all reference to political questions.

DISINHERITED A BRIDE.

Charles Lockhart Refused to Forgive a Daughter Who Eloped.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 6.—Charles Lockhart is said to have changed his will so as practically to disinherit his daughter Elenora, who eloped with William Flower, a dentist, on March 26. It is said she will receive only a small part of the $40,000,000 he will leave among his children.

Dr. J. O. Flower, father of the bridegroom, who has been Mr. Lockhart's physician for twenty-five years, has talked repeatedly to the millionaire in his son's behalf without avail. Flower had asked for Miss Lockhart's hand, but had been refused.

On the night of the elopement the daughter bade her father good-bye as he stepped into his carriage to attend church. Returning, he found a note to the effect that his favorite child had left to marry against his will.

Mr. Carnegie's Gift to Mansfield, Ohio.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, April 6.—Andrew Carnegie has offered to the Memorial Library Trustees here $35,000 for a new library building under the usual conditions. The offer will be accepted.

The "Poland Water Book."

Hiram Ricker & Sons, the owners of the celebrated Poland Spring, in Maine, have published a very interesting little book containing facts about Poland Water, its properties, its uses and its cures. Since its discovery many remarkable cures have been recorded, among them Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, Diabetes, Uric Acid Diathesis, Inflammation of Kidneys and Bladder, Fevers and Stomachic Disorders. Send 2c. stamp to Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, New York City.

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All Western Health Resorts are on or reached via the Rock Island System—Colorado, California, Hot Springs, Ark. Tickets and berths at uptown office, 353 5th Ave., also at 461 Broadway.—Adv.

OHIO MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Cincinnati Re-elects Mayor Fleischmann, Republican.

Cleveland Returns Mayor Tom Johnson, Democrat, to Office—Toledo Re-elects "Golden Rule" Jones.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—Another sweeping victory was won by the Republican organization, dominated by George B. Cox, to-day, the entire ticket, headed by Julius Fleischmann, candidate for re-election as Mayor, being elected.

Complete returns from 228 precincts give Fleischmann, (Rep.,) 42,907; Ingalls, (Fusionist,) 26,287; Swing, (Socialist,) 3,774; Martin, (Proh.,) 845; total, 73,813.

Fleischmann's plurality is 16,620, majority 12,001.

The Council and School Boards each stand 20 Republicans, 4 Democrats. The villages of Bond Hill, Evanston, Hyde Park, and Winton Place were annexed to Cincinnati by a decisive vote.

The result was due almost as much to the weakness of Melville E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four Railroad, and Fusion candidate, as to the strength of the Cox machine. Ingalls's record as an employer cost him the labor vote, much of which went to the Socialist ticket, which polled between 6,000 and 7,000.

The campaign and election have been the most exciting known in years. Yesterday there was a tendency on the part of Republicans to hedge in their claims. Few expected Fleischmann would get more than 6,000 plurality. At the beginning of the campaign the fusion movement was weak, as the Republican newspapers declared it only was a scheme to place Ingalls in line for the Governorship in opposition to Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, who is unpopular among the Democrats of Southern Ohio.

Soon after Ingalls was nominated, he made a speech to a lot of switchmen who were asking for an increase in wages, which was brought out against him with telling effect. In this speech Ingalls is alleged to have said that $1.12 a day was enough for any working man, and that if he got over $1.50 a day he was likely to make a fool of himself.

Early to-day the Cox people began hustling to get out voters, and by 9:30 more than half the ballots were cast.

The result of the returns this evening puts a damper on Ingalls's ambitions. His friends asserted, and their assertions have never been denied, that he aspires to the White House. Judging from the showing he has made here, he could never hope to carry Ohio, on account of his unpopularity among the laboring classes.

Locally, the Cox machine is more solidly intrenched than ever. Mayor Fleischmann has made an extremely popular Executive, and whatever the machine has done, it has never done anything to make it unpopular.

Mr. Ingalls declined to make a formal statement. His colleague on the fusion ticket stated that the result was due to the superior organization of the Republicans in a city normally a Republican stronghold, fraudulent registration, repeating, and corruption. They said the fusion organization would be continued and perfected.

Mayor Julius Fleischman said:

"The election of the entire Republican ticket is a victory for the people of Cincinnati. They have filed their protest against the defamation of their city's fair name. This triumph means not only that Cincinnati will continue to progress as she has progressed during the past three years, but it means that the next Governor will be a Republican, that Marcus A. Hanna will be returned to the Senate, and that Theodore Roosevelt will be the next President of the United States."

CLEVELAND, April 6.—Incomplete returns point to the re-election of Mayor Tom L. Johnson. One hundred precincts out of 200 give Johnson (Dem.) 17,816 votes; Goulden, (Rep.,) 11,828.

The Plain Dealer claims Mayor Johnson's (Dem.) re-election by 5,000.

Mayor Johnson claims the election of the entire Democratic ticket by from 7,000 to 10,000, and three-quarters of the City Council.

At midnight The Leader (Republican) concedes the re-election of Mayor Johnson by from 5,000 to 6,000, and adds that the entire Democratic ticket is elected.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, April 6.—At 10:30 o'clock indications are that Mayor Samuel M. Jones, non-partisan candidate to succeed himself, is re-elected by a vote that will be nearly as large as the combined vote of both the regular party nominees. The Republicans had the most effective organization in years, and the Republican and Democratic candidates for Mayor—John W. Dowd and Charles M. Edson, respectively—put up excellent campaigns. Dowd is one of the best campaign speakers in Northwestern Ohio.

The Democrats confidently expected and many leading Republicans predicted that the Democratic candidates for City Solicitor and Police Judge would be elected by a good majority, but the intense interest in the contest on the head of the ticket so overshadowed everything else that it is believed every candidate on the Republican ticket outside of Mayor has been elected, some of them by big majorities.

The Socialists, who a year ago polled about 1,600 votes, were expected to poll quite a large vote this year, but this hope was dispelled when the returns began coming in from the hitherto Socialist centres.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 6.—Robert H. Jeffry (Rep.) is elected Mayor over John N. Hinkle, (Dem.,) the incumbent, by about 1,500. Returns from 75 out of 90 precincts give Jeffry 1,257 plurality.

DAYTON, Ohio, April 6.—With a heavy vote, due to the change of official tenure under the new code, Mayor Wells, Democ. Mayor Snyder (Dem.) by possibly 600 majority and the greater part of the remainder of the Democratic ticket by a narrow majority. The city is normally Democratic.

IRONTON, Ohio, April 6.—The Republicans elect Moulton Mayor and the city ticket with the exception of the City Solicitor. The political complexion is practically unchanged.

HAMILTON, Ohio, April 6.—Mayor Bosch and the Democratic city ticket were re-elected by an average of 400, making no material change in the local political situation.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, April 6.—The indications at 9:30 o'clock are that Capt. Creed Milstead (Rep.) has been re-elected Mayor by a greatly reduced majority.

WARREN, Ohio, April 6.—M. J. Sloan, Republican candidate for Mayor, and the entire Republican ticket have been elected.

MICHIGAN GOES REPUBLICAN.

Majority for the State Ticket Estimated as Between 35,000 and 40,000.

DETROIT, April 6.—The Republicans of Michigan to-day elected their State ticket by a majority estimated at midnight as between 35,000 and 40,000. The ticket is as follows:

For Justice of the Supreme Court—Judge Frank A. Hooker of Charlotte.

Regents of the State University—Peter White of Marquette and Loyal E. Mappen of Grand Rapids.

The vote throughout the State, excepting where local issues lent interest to the fight, was light.

In Detroit an unusually light vote was cast. The only municipal officers elected were a Police Justice and eight School Inspectors. Justice Sellers, (Rep.,) the present incumbent, was re-elected by a large majority, and the Republicans elected six of the Inspectors.

In Wayne County the Republicans re-elected Auditor Burt and Circuit Judge H. N. Mandell.

A number of bonding propositions were voted on in Detroit, including one to provide for a bond issue to enable the city to accept Andrew Carnegie's offer of a library. At midnight the result on this was not known.

Through Trains to the West.

Eight daily, via Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting for all points as far as the Pacific Coast. Consult time tables.—Adv.

DIVERSE CLAIMS IN CHICAGO.

Republicans, Democrats, and Labor Party Respectively Predict Sweeping Victory in To-day's Election.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Estimates by Republican and Democratic campaign managers on the result of to-morrow's city election are 97,000 votes apart. Chairman Carey of the Democratic City Committee declares that Mayor Carter H. Harrison is certain of re-election by 50,000, and Chairman Revell of the Republican Committee asserts that Graeme Stewart, the party candidate, will have a plurality of 47,000. Daniel J. Cruice, the independent labor candidate, also expresses himself as confident of election by about 30,000 plurality.

No Mayoralty campaign of recent years has been more bitterly contested, and intense local interest is felt in the result.

Other officers to be elected are City Treasurer, City Attorney, City Clerk, and one Alderman from each of thirty-five wards.

WOODBURY KANE POISONED.

Yachtsman Drinks Fluid Disinfectant, Thinking It Distilled Water.

BRISTOL, R. I., April 6.—It became known here to-day that Woodbury Kane, who is a guest of C. Oliver Iselin on the tender Sunbeam, had an unpleasant experience on Saturday night with some fluid disinfectant which he drank by mistake for distilled water. A physician's services were needed to relieve his distress, but to-night Mr. Kane had recovered his usual health.

The disinfectant, it is understood, was in a bottle labeled "distilled water." He drank a little of it before he realized that it was not water. Shortly after he became very ill and lapsed into a comatose state. He was taken ashore to the home of John R. Hernshoff, where Dr. Neylan attended him. He was restored to consciousness, but was obliged yesterday to remain under treatment. To-day he recovered rapidly and went to Newport to-night with Mr. Iselin's party.

Mr. Kane is a prominent member of the New York Yacht Club, having joined it in 1889. He probably will sail with Mr. Iselin on the Reliance when the new boat is tried out against Constitution and Columbia.

FEDERAL JUDGE DENOUNCES "GAMBLING" IN FUTURES.

He Refuses to Protect Chicago Board of Trade from the St. Louis Bucket Shops.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—Injunctions sought by the Chicago Board of Trade to establish the ownership of the quotations on the prices of grains and other commodities were denied by Judge Adams in the United States District Court to-day and dealing in futures condemned.

The injunctions were asked for in June, 1901, against the Donovan and Celia Commission Companies of St. Louis. The Board of Trade alleged that the quotations for futures were given to the telegraph companies by the Board of Trade under a contract which prohibited their sale to bucket shops, and that the firms named were bucket shops and were not entitled to the quotations they received. In the decision Judge Adams said:

"The main question argued and the one which underlies the whole case is whether the property right complainant may have in the continuous quotations in question is sufficient with which to invoke the aid of equity to preclude resort to a court of equity by the complainant for its protection.

"I am satisfied that many of the so-called sales for future delivery which furnish the basis of the quotations are merely gambling transactions.

"The property which the complainant asks this court to protect by its injunctive process is the right to monopolize the speedy dissemination of information instructing the public that wagers are being made on the future price of grain and other commodities by the members of the Chicago Board of Trade.

"Information of the prices made in other parts of the Exchange on grain and other provisions for actual consumption or export or even for the purposes of holding for speculative profit in cases where the grain or other provisions are delivered in fact, or are intended to be delivered, might and undoubtedly would be very valuable to the public, and such information would promote legitimate trade and commerce, but the other kind of information conveying intelligence as to the wagers that are made in the "pits," in my opinion, has no legitimate tendency to promote the commerce of the country, but on the contrary tends only to excite the gambling propensities of the public.

"Such is not a species of property which appeals to a court of conscience for protection. The bills in both these cases must be dismissed.

CHICAGO, April 6.—President Chandler of the Board of Trade said to-day, in relation to the decision of Judge Adams, that the United States Court in Kansas City (Judge Hook) had made an injunction permanent, taking the opposite view of the question of ownership in the quotations, and the bucket shops had appealed. As the Kansas City case had precedence and was now on its way to the Court of Appeals, the decision of Judge Adams at St. Louis will not be appealed.

Trading in futures, Mr. Chandler said, is now generally recognized throughout the country, as it enables the farmer to sell his grain for a commission of from ¼ to 1 cent a bushel, the commission merchant's margin of profit on account of his dealing in futures.

AFTER OIL IN MISSOURI.

A Newly Organized Company Will Begin Drilling This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

NEVADA, Mo., April 6.—The citizens of Nevada and Sheldon are much excited over the oil and asphalt outlook. The Missouri Oil and Asphalt Company to-day received its drill and other machinery. The drill will be started the latter part of the week.

For many years old settlers have found pools of oil in the southern portion of this county, especially in what is known as the Bellamy field. The Missouri Asphalt Company recently was incorporated with $500,000 capital stock. President B. B. Harlan of Chicago arrived here Saturday and has sixteen teams at work preparing a road, over which the drill will be taken to the place of drilling.

LANDSLIDE KILLS TWO MEN.

Two Others Rescued Alive in a Cut of the Saranac Lake and Lake Placid Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., April 6.—An accident occurred on the Saranac Lake and Lake Placid Railroad this afternoon in which two men lost their lives. Two others were rescued nearly dead. A steam shovel was at work in a deep cut. Suddenly the high banks on either side of the track began to slide downward.

Four men were caught and buried beneath the sliding earth. George Reen of Buffalo, who was in charge of the shovel, and six Italian laborers were dead when taken out. Two other Italians were rescued after having been under the mass of earth about twenty minutes.

Through Train Service to Atlantic City.

Leave West 23d Street, New York, via Pennsylvania Railroad, 9:05 A. M., 2:05 P. M. week days, 7:55 A. M. Sundays. Returning, leave Atlantic City 9:05 A. M., 2:20 P. M. week days, 5:30 P. M. Sundays. Pullman parlor cars and vestibule coaches daily. Dining car Sundays. Fast schedule.—Adv.

Ermento One-Piece Collar Buttons never break or become damaged from wear. All jewelers.—Adv.

GREAT MASSACRE BY ALBANIANS REPORTED

They Are Said to Have Slain the Christians in Okhrida.

Macedonian Committee May Proclaim a General Revolt About April 20—Insurgents Burn a Village.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 7.—According to an unconfirmed private telegram from Nish published in the Vecherna Poshta, a Sofia newspaper, large numbers of Albanians attacked the town of Okhrida on Sunday night and massacred the Christian population.

The Sofia correspondent of The Times, who sends the foregoing, says a conflict is reported from Melnik between a Bulgarian band and a Turkish force, the latter accompanied by German officers. The engagement lasted three days, the revolutionary band suffering heavily.

The correspondent says affairs in Adrianople Vilayet are daily becoming more serious. Numerous insurgent bands have appeared. One band of thirty-six men, after a conflict with Turkish troops, crossed the River Arda, burned a village, and then retired to the mountains.

The pessimistic tone of the Russian press, adds the correspondent, shows that the Albanian resistance to the proposed reforms is opening Russian eyes to what competent observers elsewhere anticipated. While the Bulgarians in Macedonia have suffered greatly from the extortion and tyranny of the revolutionary committees, they still actively assist the bands. On the other hand, the Albanians are determined to fight for their ancient privileges, and will not be bribed by the Sultan.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, April 7.—According to an agency dispatch from Constantinople, advices have been received there from Monastir that the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee intends to proclaim a general insurrection in the European provinces of Turkey about April 20, when there will be more than 100,000 men armed with rifles and dynamite bombs, in the field.

The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Constantinople telegraphs that serious disturbances have broken out among the Catholic Albanians at Durazzo, fifty-two miles south of Scutari, as a result of Turkish exactions. Several houses have been burned and some persons killed.

A general insurrection in the Vilayet of Skutari is feared.

Okhrida has a Christian population of 11,000 and some 7,000 Mohammedans, Zinzars, and Osmanli. The city overlooks Lake Okhrida and rises to a height of 870 feet above the surface of the water.

About twenty-eight miles to the southeast of Okhrida is Monastir, which has over 800,000 inhabitants.

FRANCE'S ROLE IN BALKANS.

Reform Plan Said to Have Been Suggested by Delcasse — Stephane Lauzanne Denounces the Kaiser.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 7.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says the Matin publishes a somewhat sensational article on France's role in the pending Eastern crisis.

The author of the article is Stéphane Lauzanne. He declares that M. Delcassé, the French Foreign Minister, suggested common action with Russia and Austria in order to put pressure on the Porte with a view to obtaining more equitable treatment for the Macedonian population, and that he drew up a list of reforms, which was submitted to the powers. M. Delcassé further proclaimed French disinterestedness, and his wish to collaborate with Europe in the work of justice and civilization. M. Lauzanne adds:

"It was possible that this policy displeased Russia and Germany. It was certain that it brought France no concessions, no pots de vin."

Finally M. Lauzanne says:

"A sovereign who, like Emperor William, forwards a dispatch in which he prays God to preserve in His august and holy keeping the life of the Sultan Abdul Hamid in order to obtain some section of railway, some concession in respect to a loan, is a sovereign who dishonors his throne and soils his crown."

REV. HEBER NEWTON RESIGNS.

His Attempts to Harmonize San Francisco Sectarians Met with an Unfavorable Response.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—It was given out at Stanford University to-day that the Rev. Heber Newton, former rector of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, has resigned his position as preacher in the Memorial Church. The resignation was a great surprise to the students, and it is unknown whether it was voluntary or not.

The probable reason for his retirement is the severe criticism which he encountered in his efforts to harmonize the differences in creeds. He came to Stanford University carrying with him a large idea of harmonization. He is a believer in the abolition of severe sectarianism, and evidently believed he could bring about among churchmen of California a better idea of unity than they had previously possessed.

He had not been installed long as pastor before he issued a call for a congress of ministers and churchmen, the purpose of which was to seek to discover and establish the common denominator of religions. The suggestion met with a hostile response from many leading churchmen and ecclesiasts. Ministers of many creeds thought relations of denominations would better remain undisturbed, and they were not slow in voicing their opinions.

In his own church the clergyman found the most dissatisfaction and adverse criticism. His friends say the sentiments expressed by many Episcopal clergymen in relation to his plan hurt him deeply.

Discontinuance of Florida Limited Train Service.

The New York and Florida Special, Southern's Palm Limited and the St. Augustine equipment of the Seaboard Florida Limited via the Pennsylvania Railroad and connecting lines will be discontinued after April 6th.—Adv.

A beautifully illustrated twenty-cent magazine for fifty cents. The Four-Track News sold by newsdealers everywhere.—Adv.

DECLARES PENNELL DEFRAUDED FRIENDS.

Newspaper Charges That He Misappropriated About $150,000—Also Asserts That He Planned Suicide for Two Years.

BUFFALO, April 6.—A local newspaper this afternoon published a story in which it was alleged that Arthur R. Pennell, who was killed in an automobile accident on March 10 and was afterward officially declared to be the chief suspect in the Burdick murder case, was a defaulter to the extent of from $150,000 to $200,000.

The story, the newspaper says, leaked out as the result of a legal dispute over two life insurance policies, and is to the effect that Pennell induced friends in the East who had known his family and the family of his wife to place money in his hands for investment. He acted as their financial agent, and would inform them of some good investment which would pay an excellent rate of interest. They would send him money, and this, it is alleged, he spent, and when interest payments fell due made them out of his own pocket.

Wallace Thayer, who was Pennell's attorney and intimate friend, is referred to as saying he had suspected irregularities, but that he had no proof of any such wrongdoing.

Incidentally it is declared that Pennell made provision for the payment to Mrs. Edwin L. Burdick of $25,000 out of his life insurance.

Pennell carried more than $200,000 life insurance in order that after his death the Eastern estates might be able to recoup the losses which they had sustained through him. In his will Pennell named as administrator of his estate his brother, J. Frederick Pennell. He left to his administrator sealed instructions, and it is declared that these were to the effect that upon his death the brother should pay in full out of his estate all the losses which had been sustained through his defalcations.

The newspaper adds, "Pennell had contemplated suicide for two years," and continues: "Pennell planned two years ago to throw himself in front of a train at Peekskill and to make it appear that his death was an accident. He stopped off at Peekskill on the way back from New York, with the intention of committing suicide in that way, but his nerve failed him. Recently he told the story of the Peekskill incident himself."

Mr. Lamb, of Lamb & Rich, counsel for the Surrogate, filed a bond of $100,000. The heirs of Mrs. Pennell are Winslow M. Lamb, her father; Alice M. Lamb, her mother; Charles M. and Henry W. Lamb, her brothers, and Helen C. Lamb, her sister.

J. Frederick Pennell, administrator of the estate of Arthur R. Pennell, filed a statement showing Pennell's estate to consist of $175,000 personal property and $3,000 real property. Judge Marcus directed that Mr. Pennell file a bond of $300,000. The bond prior to the receipt of the statement by the Surrogate was $76,000.

Pennell left a last statement, declaring that Burdick was killed at midnight; that an unknown woman killed him; he protested his own innocence and said he had nothing to do with the crime. He told of his strained relations with Mr. Burdick, but insisted that his relations with Mrs. Burdick were purely platonic.

This statement was finished by Pennell on the day before his death. After it was finished he set to work, on the day of his death, on a separate statement, which has not been found.

Unless there is deliberate smothering of the first statement it will be produced at the Pennell inquest next Friday.

RUNAWAY HORSES PLUNGE TO DEATH IN THE RIVER.

An automobile puffing along West Thirty-sixth Street at 7:30 o'clock last evening, as it passed the doors of the Lambs Club, frightened a pair of bay horses, valued at $1,200, in charge of Samuel Stringer, an employe of A. D. Moulton of Lexington Avenue and Thirty-third Street, owner of the team. The horses dashed in the direction of Fifth Avenue, hurling Springer from his seat to the pavement. He was not badly hurt.

Then with no one to hold them in check the horses began a wild dash across town. They passed Fifth Avenue at breakneck speed, narrowly missed striking a cab, and then continued toward Madison Avenue, which they crossed like a whirlwind, and where a woman nearly was run down.

At Park Avenue the team, by that time followed by yelling men and boys and two or three policemen, again barely missed collision with a hansom, and at Lexington Avenue scraped a north-bound trolley car.

Continuing their wild race, the horses dashed across Third, Second, and First Avenues, and in less than six minutes after leaving the Lambs Club arrived at the foot of the street. As they struck the string-piece of the pier there was a snapping sound. The harness had broken, the horses were free, and they plunged headlong into the river.

Policeman Taylor and two other men immediately got into a skiff to attempt their rescue. They could see the animals swimming around in the water, and for a while it seemed that it might be possible to save them. About 8 o'clock, however, the horses disappeared.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.

Is purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

The Pen of the Critic

can find no fault with the equipment of the Pennsylvania Limited. Leaves New York for Chicago and St. Louis.—Adv.

GOV. ODELL DEMANDS MORTGAGE TAX LAW

In a Special Message He Urges Legislative Action.

Wants All to Be Exempt or a Uniform Tax—Belief at Albany That He Will Defy Senator Platt.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—Gov. Odell to-night sent a message to the Legislature declaring in favor of some character of mortgage tax legislation. He says that the present system of taxing mortgages is wholly inequitable in that the burden of the tax falls largely upon widows and orphans. He would prefer that all mortgages be exempt from taxation rather than that the present system should continue. He would approve either a four-mill tax, a two-mill tax, or a recording tax.

The Governor's message came in the nature of a surprise. It is believed to mean that he proposes to take issue with Senator Platt on the question. It was through the influence of Senator Platt that the Assembly caucus met last week and decided by a vote of 57 to 20 to abandon the Four-Mill Mortgage Tax bill advocated by the Governor.

It is understood here that the Governor was induced to send in his message by several Senators, who told him that they considered Senator Platt's interference with the caucus programme an act of bad faith toward those of them who had given their support to the Excise bill at the solicitation of Col. George W. Dunn, upon the understanding that the Mortgage Tax bill would be passed if the Excise bill were put through. Senators Brackett and Brown and Elsberg were among those who took this position. They had an interview with the Governor on the subject.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Assembly to-night a caucus of the Assembly Republicans was held. The caucus was an adjourned meeting from last week. The session did not last more than a minute. Upon motion of Mr. Rogers an adjournment was taken subject to the call of the Chairman.

It was generally understood to be the intention of the Assembly Republicans at their meeting to-night to ratify the action which they took in conference last week, when it was practically decided that the Mortgage Tax bill should be abandoned. According to the statements of members, the adjournment without action was not due so much to the Governor's message as it was to the criticisms which have been made by Republican Senators of the Assembly Republicans for the latter's alleged repudiation of the agreement arrived upon the Excise and Mortgage Tax bills.

The message of Gov. Odell was as follows:

To the Legislature:

The necessity for a more equitable system of taxing mortgages, or for their total exemption from taxation, is perhaps more apparent to-day than ever before in the history of the State. The discussion which has followed the introduction of the measure which proposes to lay a tribute of 4 mills per annum upon all mortgages, while it may not produce the results desired, should at least lead the Legislature prior to the adjournment to formulate a statute which will correct existing inequalities and give the color of law and authority of the Legislature to such exemptions as are now only secured through open evasion of the law or failure of the Assessors to perform the duty for which they were chosen.

Whether mortgages should be taxed or not is an open question, considered either from the point of view of those who borrow or of those who lend. That they are now unjustly taxed in some localities and permitted to escape entirely in others is a conclusion beyond the peradventure of doubt.

Either all mortgages should be taxed or none. Mortgages are the representatives of tangible property, and if tangible property were assessed at its full valuation there could be no question but that a certain extent their taxation would be double taxation. Whether the percentage of valuation of the real estate is or may be in given locality, such additional value is beyond the valuation of like unincumbered property is not the subject of present discussion, and an inequitable system should not necessarily become a burden upon the borrower.

The converse, however, of this proposition is equally true, that if the total assessed valuation on real estate is not generally increased by including mortgages as the subject to taxation, he who does not borrow would receive a corresponding benefit as well as the borrower almost through a low tax rate.

A study of this situation led me in my first annual message under date of Jan. 7, 1901, to suggest the exemption of all mortgages from taxation. The discussion which followed in the Legislature led, however, to the uncovering of facts which made the enactment of that recommendation into law a matter of extreme doubt, because in certain localities the burden upon both incumbered and unincumbered real estate would have been increased.

In my second annual message recognizing that the conditions of 1901 existed, with the same desire to relieve those who were thus unjustly taxed, I suggested a recording tax, applying only to future mortgages and in return for this recording tax, an exemption from all other forms of taxation.

While I opposed, as I do now, not only saw that it would lead to a lessening of the assessment rools, but also an identical burden upon building operations in the greater cities. There objections were not overcome by a suggestion in return over to the local authorities the full amount of the tax. It is alleged that in a certain

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON LABOR QUESTIONS

High Praise for the Coal Strike Commission's Work.

OF "INCALCULABLE BENEFIT"

Its Report Pronounced a Masterpiece of Commonsense—Importance of Better Understanding between Labor and Capital.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 6.—President Roosevelt made an open-air speech here to 6,000 people this morning. While he was speaking snow began to fall, but he was clad in a heavy overcoat, and was well protected. United States Senator Kittredge introduced the President, who spoke on "The Wage Worker and the Tiller of the Soil." In the course of his remarks the President took occasion to commend the report of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission as a "masterpiece of sound commonsense." The immediate effect of the appointment of this commission and its action was "of vast and incalculable benefit to the Nation," he said, and its ultimate effect, he predicted, will be even better.

The President spoke as follows:

"Fellow-Citizens: There are many, many lesser problems which go to make up in their entirety the huge and complex problems of our modern industrial life. Each of these problems is, moreover, connected with many of the others. Few indeed are simple or stand only by themselves. The most important are those connected with the relation of the farmers, the stock growers, and soil tillers, to the community at large, and those affecting the relations between employer and employed. In a country like ours it is fundamentally true that the well-being of the tiller of the soil and the wage worker is the well-being of the State. If they are well off, then we need concern ourselves but little as to how other classes stand, for they will inevitably be well off too; and, on the other hand, there can be no real general prosperity unless based on the foundation of the prosperity of the wage worker and the tiller of the soil.

"But the needs of these two classes are often not the same. The tiller of the soil has been of all our citizens the one on the whole the least affected in his ways of life and methods of industry by the giant industrial changes of the last half century. There has been change with him, too, of course. He also can work to best advantage if he keeps in close touch with his fellows; and the success of the National Department of Agriculture has shown how much can be done for him by rational action on the Government. Nor is it only through the department that the Government can act. One of the greatest and most beneficent measures passed by the last Congress, or indeed by any Congress in recent years, is the Irrigation act, which will do for the States of the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountain region at least as much as ever has been done for the States of the humid region by river and harbor improvements. Few measures that have been put upon the statute books of the Nation have done more for the people than this law will, I firmly believe, directly and indirectly accomplish for the States in question.

NATIONAL AID FOR FARMERS.

"The Department of Agriculture devotes its whole energy to working for the welfare of farmers and stock growers. In every section of our country it aids them in their constantly increasing search for a better agricultural education. It helps not only them, but all the Nation, in seeing that our exports of meats have clean bills of health and that there is rigid inspection of all meats that enter into inter-State commerce. Thirty-eight million carcasses were inspected during the last fiscal year. Our stock growers sell $45,000,000 worth of live stock annually, and these animals must be kept healthy, or else our people will lose their trade. Our exports of plant products to foreign countries amounts to over $600,000,000 a year, and there is no branch of its work in which the Department of Agriculture devotes more care. Thus, the department has been successfully introducing a macaroni wheat from the headwaters of the Volga, which grows successfully in ten inches of rainfall, and by this means wheat growing has been successfully extended westward into the semi-arid region. Two million bushels of this wheat were grown last year; and, being suited to dry conditions, it can be used for forage as well as for food for man.

"The Department of Agriculture has been helping fruit men to establish markets abroad by studying methods of fruit preservation through refrigeration and through methods of handling and packing. On the Gulf coasts of Louisiana and Texas, thanks to the Department of Agriculture, a rice suitable to the region was imported from the Orient and the rice crop is now practically equal to our needs in this country, whereas a few years ago it supplied but one-fourth of them. The most important of our farm products is the grass crop; and to show what has been done with grasses, I need only allude to the striking change made in the entire West by the extended use of alfalfa.

"Moreover, the Department has taken the lead in the effort to prevent the deforestation of the country. Where there are forests we seek to preserve them; and on the once treeless plains and the prairies we are doing our best to foster the habit of tree planting among our people. In my own lifetime I have seen wonderful changes brought about by this tree planting here in your own State and in the States immediately around it.

"There are a number of very important questions, such as that of good roads, with which the States alone can deal, and where all that the National Government can do is to co-operate with them. The same is true of the education of the American farmer. A number of the States have themselves started to help in this work and the Department of Agriculture does an immense amount which is in the proper sense of the word educational, and educational in the most practical way.

"It is therefore clearly true that a great advance has been made in the direction of finding ways by which the Government can help the farmer to help himself—the only kind of help which a self-respecting man will accept, or, I may add, which will in the end do him any good. Much has been done in these ways, and farm life and farm processes continually change for the better. The farmer himself still retains, because of his surroundings and the nature of his work, to a pre-eminent degree the qualities which we like to think are distinctively American in considering our early history. The man who tills his own farm, whether on the prairie or in the woodland; the man who grows what we eat, and the raw material which is worked up into what we wear, still exists more nearly under the conditions which obtained when the "embattled farmers" of '76 made this country a Nation than is true of any others of our people.

WAGE WORKERS IN CITIES.

"But the wage workers in our cities, like the capitalists in our cities, face totally changed conditions. The development of machinery and the extraordinary change in business conditions have rendered the employment of capital and of persons in large aggregations not merely profitable, but often necessary for success, and have specialized the labor of the wage worker at the same time that they have brought great aggregations of wage workers together. More and more in our great industrial centres men have come to realize that they cannot live as independently of one another as in the old days was the case everywhere, and as is now the case in the country districts.

"Of course, fundamentally each man will yet find that the chief factor in determining his success or failure in life is the sum of his own individual qualities. He cannot afford to lose his individual initiative, his individual will and power; but he can best use that power if for certain objects he unites with his fellows. Much can be done by organization, combination, union among the wage workers; finally something can be done by the direct action of the State. It is not possible empirically to declare when the interference of the State should be deemed legitimate and when illegitimate.

"The line of demarkation between unhealthy over-interference and unhealthy lack of regulation is not always well defined, and shifts with the changes in our industrial needs. Most certainly we should never invoke the interference of the State or Nation unless it is absolutely necessary; but it is equally true that when confident of its necessity we should not on academic grounds refuse to act. Wise factory laws, laws to forbid the employment of child labor and to safeguard the employes against the effects of culpable negligence by the employer, are necessary not merely in the interest of the wage worker, but in the interest of the honest and humane employer, who should not be penalized for his honesty and humanity by being exposed to unchecked competition with an unscrupulous rival. It is far more difficult to deal with the greed that works through cunning than with the greed that works through violence. But the effort to deal with it must be steadily made.

"Very much of our effort in reference to labor matters should be by every device and expedient to try to secure a constantly better understanding between employer and employed. Everything possible should be done to increase this sympathy and fellow-feeling between them, and every chance taken to allow each to look at all questions, especially at questions in dispute, somewhat through the other's eyes. If met with a sincere desire to act fairly by one another, and if there is, furthermore, power by each to appreciate the other's standpoint, the chance for trouble is minimized. I suppose every thinking man rejoices when by mediation or arbitration it proves possible to settle troubles in time to avert the suffering and bitterness caused by strikes. Moreover, a conciliation committee can do best work when the trouble is in its beginning, or at least has not come to a head. When the break has actually occurred, damage has been done, and each side feels sore and angry; and it is difficult to get them together—difficult to make either forget its own wrongs and remember the rights of the other. If possible, the effort at conciliation or mediation or arbitration should be made in the earlier stages, and should be marked by the wish on the part of both sides to try to come to a common agreement which each shall think in the interests of the other as well as of itself.

COAL STRIKE COMMISSION'S WORK.

"When we deal with such a subject we are fortunate in having before us an admirable object lesson in the work that has just been closed by the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission. This was the commission which was appointed last Fall at the time when the coal strike in the anthracite regions threatened our Nation with a disaster second to none which has befallen us since the days of the civil war. Their report was made just before the Senate adjourned at the special session; and no Government document of recent years marks a more important piece of work better done, and there is none which teaches sounder social morality to our people. The commission consisted of seven as good men as were to be found in the country, representing the bench, the Church, the army, the professions, the employers, and the employed. They acted as a unit, and the report which they unanimously signed is a masterpiece of sound common sense and of sound doctrine on the very questions with which our people should most deeply concern themselves. The immediate effect of this commission's appointment and action was of vast and incalculable benefit to the Nation; but the ultimate effect will be even better if capitalist, wage worker, and lawmaker alike will take to heart and act upon the lessons set forth in the report they have made.

"Of course the National Government has but a small field in which to work in labor matters. Something it can do, however, and that something ought to be done. Among other things I should like to see the District of Columbia, which is completely under the control of the National Government, made the model in labor law. Washington is not a city of very large industries, but still it has some. Wise labor legislation for the City of Washington would be a good thing in itself, and it would be a far better thing, because a standard would thereby be set for the country as a whole.

"In the field of general legislation relating to these subjects the action of Congress is necessarily very limited. Still, there are certain things in which we can act. Thus the Secretary of the Navy has recommended, with my cordial and hearty approval, the enactment of a strong employers' liability law in the navy yards of the Nation. It should be extended to similar branches of the Government work. Again, sometimes such laws can be enacted as an incident to the Nation's control over inter-State commerce. In my last annual message to Congress I advocated the passage of a law in reference to car couplings—to strengthen the features of the one already on the statute books so as to minimize the exposure to death and maiming of railway employes. Much opposition had to be overcome. In the end an admirable law was passed to promote the safety of employes and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in inter-State commerce to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes and their locomotives with driving wheel brakes. This law received my signature a couple of days before Congress adjourned. It represents a very substantial advance in an admirable kind of legislation."

SPEECH TO CHILDREN.

Before making the address of the day President Roosevelt made a speech to 4,000 children in the Auditorium here.

The President arose early and at 7:50 started on a drive over the city with Secretary Loeb, Senator Kittredge, and Mayor Burnside. Despite the early hour and the dreary weather the streets were lined with people, who greeted the President with cheers and the waving of flags, and at 8:20 the President arrived at the Auditorium. He said:

"I believe in work and I believe in play. I would be sorry not to see you enjoy yourselves, but do not let play interfere with work. Do things quickly and cheerfully. Boys, remember the better you work to be the nicer you can afford to be at home. I would be ashamed of a boy who was a bully to the weak. When you play, be fair, but play hard and then work hard at your studies. If you get hurt, keep on playing. Work with your whole heart in all things."

As the President left the Auditorium he was greeted with tremendous applause. He was driven rapidly to the stand which had been erected at a corner of Ninth Street and Phillips Avenue, where he made his speech on labor questions. He raised a laugh when the cheering fell by saying he was glad to be again in the "banana belt."

At the conclusion of his address the Presidential party was driven to the Great Northern Station and at 9:30 A. M. the special train left for Yankton.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUSY DAY.

He Makes Twelve Speeches During His Tour of South Dakota—Cordially Welcomed.

ABERDEEN, S. D., April 6.—President Roosevelt to-day traversed South Dakota and made more speeches than on any other day during his present trip. He began with two speeches at Sioux Falls this morning and ended his twelfth speech this evening at Aberdeen. The President was accorded a cordial welcome at the different stopping places, and at many stations where the train did not stop the crowds gathered and cheered as the special train sped by. One feature of the day was the large number of children in the various audiences, and the President referred to them several times, saying that he was glad to see that the stock was not dying out.

The President had as his guests during the day Senators Kittridge and Gamble and Representatives Martin and Burke, the South Dakota delegation in Congress. They left the train at Aberdeen.

At Tulare the President departed from his usual custom and, descending from his car, shook hands with the people gathered at the station.

Yankton was the first stop after the train left Sioux Falls. To the multitude at Yankton the President spoke on the tariff and the qualities of good citizenship, saying:

"It has been a real pleasure to see you, and I can sum up all I have to say to you in just a couple of phrases. You need wise laws. See that you get them. You need honest administration of the laws. See that you have it. But do not make the mistake of thinking that any law or any administration of the laws can take the place of fundamental qualities that make a good individual citizenship and make a good nation, the qualities of honesty, of courage, and of good common sense."

At Mitchell the President discussed the work of individuals and the important part they play in the upbuilding of the Nation. "You can't lift up a man if he stumbles," he said, "but if he lie down you cannot carry him. If you try to do so it will not help him, and it will not help you. So, fundamentally, it must rest upon yourself to win success. As I said, law can do something, wise legislation, wise administration of the Government can do something. If you have bad laws badly administered they will spoil any prosperity. It is easy enough to get a bad law, but to get a good law is not easy. It is easy to stand outside and say how the man inside should run the machine, but it is not so easy to get inside and run the machine yourself.

"The prosperity to which we have attained has been reached under a series of economic moves included in the system through a carrying out of certain ideas in the currency and in the tariff. We cannot afford to reverse the system. Improvement can be made in it. In the tariff, for instance, schedules are not sacred, and as the needs of the Nation change and shift, it will be necessary to change certain schedules to meet these shifting needs. I was in the carriage only a few days ago when I was told that there one day earlier than he had intended and will spend a day at Deadwood. Bullock has promised the President a good time, and is planning a regular cowboy jollification.

The President is scheduled to arrive at Fargo, N. D., at 4:40 o'clock to-morrow morning, but he will not leave his car until 9:30 o'clock. At Fargo the President will deliver one of the longest speeches of his tour. He will spend to-morrow in North Dakota and will enter the Yellowstone Park Wednesday afternoon.

WATER WASTE IN THE CITY.

Commissioner Monroe of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, has continued the series of investigations into the preventable water waste of the city begun early in the Winter. The city was subdivided into small districts of restricted area, and by means of the pitometer, supplemented by inspections, the effort was to determine how much water each district gets daily, and, as far as possible, what becomes of it.

As one way of determining waste, an examination of the flow of water in the sewers is made during the early morning hours, when the consumption is least. Inspectors of men is then sent through the buildings of the district to measure the amount of water that is running to waste from leaky faucets and other fixtures.

The waste measurements, however, only include leaks that can be actually measured. It does not include water that is running to waste from overflowing tanks, nor does it include the waste that occurs on cold nights, when the water is allowed to run to prevent freezing, and it also does not include leaks underground and leaks in the mains. When such leaks are found they are repaired, but the amount of main leakage has not yet been accurately measured.

The charts of this work show the number of metered buildings in each district, the average amount of water flowing through the meters in twenty-four hours, the number of buildings in which there are no meters, the resident population of the district, and an estimate of the non-resident population. There is a large non-resident population in Manhattan, which is not taken into account in any census.

Measurements and statistics covering eight districts are submitted: Six districts in the Borough of Manhattan, and two districts in the Borough of the Bronx. The conclusion from the work already done is that at least 32,000,000 gallons, or 12 per cent. of the Croton water is running to waste daily from leaky fixtures in houses. This does not include waste from overflowing tanks, willful waste, as permitting water to run unnecessarily, or waste from leaks in mains and from service pipes that are underground. Those leaks can be detected from time to time, but have not yet been fully disclosed.

PETER F. MEYER CANDIDATE FOR TAMMANY TREASURER.

The Tammany Hall Executive Committee must in a short time select a Treasurer of the general organization to succeed John McQuade, deceased. There are many politicians who declare that this will be another test as to whether Charles F. Murphy or Richard Croker, now at Wantage, is the real leader of Tammany. Peter F. Meyer, real estate partner of Richard Croker, has been made a candidate for the Treasurership of Tammany Hall, and many leaders declared yesterday that if this selection was made it would show that the Croker "old guard" was still in control of the organization.

The friends of Peter F. Meyer have discovered a precedent for his selection as Treasurer. He is at present Treasurer of the Tammany Society of the Columbian Order, the organization which has charge of the Wigwam property. When Mr. McQuade was Treasurer of the Tammany Society of the Columbian Order he was elected to be the Treasurer of the Executive Committee of the political organization known as Tammany Hall.

The regular monthly meeting of the Tammany Society was held last evening in the basement of the hall. There was a large gathering and among those present were Leader Murphy, ex-District Attorney Gardiner, Grand Sachem O'Gorman, and James J. Martin. One of the peculiar features of the meeting was the initiation of Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan and Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan as members of the Columbian Order of the Tammany Society. It was decided to hold the annual meeting of the society on April 21, and then the Board of Sachems will be elected. New Sachems will be chosen, and Leader Murphy will then show whether he controls the inner circles of the organization as against the Croker "old guard."

Some Tammany politicians said last evening that it was peculiar at this time that the Sullivans should show such an interest in the affairs of the Tammany branch of the Columbian Order, which is supposed to be a thoroughly patriotic and not a political organization. For six years the application of Timothy D. Sullivan for membership to the Columbian Society hung fire until recently, when it was passed by the Committee on Membership. His initiation last evening gives the Bowery leader the right to vote at the annual election of Sachems.

GRUBER DISCUSSES JEROME.

In a talk before Col. Michael J. Dady's First Assembly District Republican Club, on Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, last night, Col. Gruber took occasion to criticise District Attorney Jerome.

"Of course," he said, "Jerome is a candidate for nomination for Mayor on the Tammany ticket, or any other ticket, if he can't get on that one. But when it came to an election Mayor Low would be worth 25,000 more votes than Jerome, because the average man thinks more of substantial results than he does of tinsel and jumping-jack antics. There is a widespread opinion that Jerome has an understanding with Tammany. If it were not for unfortunate women, beer glasses, and gambling I don't know what he would do.

"I will not say a good word for Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, even if he is a Democrat. I want to say that he has done much to keep from taint the execution of the criminal law in this State. When the other day he held for trial a Police Captain and his officers he did what should have been done ten or twelve years ago. No State is strong enough to withstand oppression under the law. Most of us don't think much of the arrogant actions of the police when they invade another man's home, but what would we do if they should force their way into our private apartment?"

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.

1:10 A. M.—822 East Eleventh Street; Rosie Iskovitz; damage, $100.

3:15 A. M.—510 First Avenue; Joseph Marion; damage, $50.

3:30 A. M.—129 West Forty-fifth Street; William Branan; damage, $100.

3:50 A. M.—524 West Twenty-ninth Street; James McKenna; damage, $25.

9:55 A. M.—404 East Eighty-first Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

12:10 P. M.—239 West Forty-third Street; E. H. Fater and others; damage, $12,000.

1:00 P. M.—255 West Forty-third Street; J. Rohes; damage, $50.

1:15 P. M.—35 Avenue D; Samuel Schwartz; damage $5.

2:40 P. M.—761 Third Avenue; J. Franklyn; damage trifling.

2:55 P. M.—1,847 Second Avenue; Henry Henken; damage, $500.

3:15 P. M.—75 Washington Street; Sieden Nassar; damage, $500.

3:50 P. M.—71 East Fourth Street; Herman Goldfarb; damage trifling.

3:30 P. M.—73 West Houston Street; Heck Grossman; damage trifling.

6:20 P. M.—449 West Forty-third Street; David Smith; damage, $50.

6:20 P. M.—538 Fifth Street; C. Steinheiser; damage trifling.

6:20 P. M.—349 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; Louis Lingstum; damage trifling.

7:00 P. M.—339 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; Charles Davis; damage trifling.

8:15 P. M.—822 Madison Street; William Small; damage trifling.

8:20 P. M.—17 Howard Street; M. Nicholas; damage, $100.

9 P. M.—364 Broadway; Morton House; damage trifling.

10:30 P. M.—Twenty-second Street and Second Avenue; Public School 40; damage trifling.

11:15—1,239 Second Avenue; Daniel Lynch; damage trifling.

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Country's Entire Land and Water Transport Affected.

RESULT OF ANTI-STRIKE BILLS

Ordered by Workmen's Committee of Defense as Protest Against the Measures—May Spread to Other Branches of Labor.

AMSTERDAM, April 6.—A general strike throughout Holland of all labor engaged in transportation by land and water was ordered last midnight at a meeting of the Workmen's Committee of Defense. The meeting lasted till 4 A. M.

The President of the Committee of Defense said in an interview that the strike proclamation involved the entire railroad system and other land transport of Holland and the water transportation of the important ports, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dordrecht, and Zaandam. The strike, he added, was intended as a protest against the anti-strike bills and also to support the demand of the railroad men for an increase of wages before the passage of the bills made an improvement in their position impossible.

The President declared that the strike would spread to other branches of labor.

All business is at a standstill on the wharves here, and the mail boats which arrived to-day could not be unloaded. The staffs of the shipping companies trading with London and Hull have stopped work in sympathy with the strikers.

The Netherlands Railroad Company today posted a notice urging its employes to resume work, and adding that if they did not do so within twenty-four hours all the workmen would be discharged. The company succeeded in getting off some trains to-day, but few trains arrived at or left this city during the evening, and all the stations were closed at 10:30 o'clock, and will remain under military guard during the night.

All the railroad lines and wharves are also guarded by troops.

The administration of the railroads has taken steps to secure the running of the foreign expresses under military protection. Arrangements are being made to transport the mails by motor cars.

The diamond cutters have decided to strike in sympathy with the railroad men.

A number of gendarmes charged a crowd of strikers to-day. One of the latter was wounded with a sabre. A workman was wounded by a revolver shot fired by a soldier this morning. The man was walking on the railroad, was not aware that the strike had been proclaimed, and failed to reply to the soldier's challenge. Several street scuffles took place between the police and mobs of roughs, several of whom were injured by sabre cuts. All was quiet, however, after 11 o'clock to-night.

THE HAGUE, April 6.—A general strike of the railroad men was proclaimed here this morning. The railroad stations are guarded by troops and police.

The strikers in the course of the day removed parts of the machinery of the locomotives here and cut off the supply of water from the railroad tanks.

The Government is conferring with the Committee of Defense concerning the demands of the strikers. If the Government decides to reject their demands the men intend to extend the strike to the foreign railways and labor organizations with which their union is connected.

Queen Wilhelmina, who is at Castle Loo, has signified her intention to return to The Hague immediately if affairs of State arising from the strike require her presence here.

ROTTERDAM, April 6.—The dock laborers, wagon drivers, and all others engaged in industries connected with the port have joined in the general strike.

The railroad station here is guarded by marines, and a sufficient number of employes remained at work to-day to enable the running of a few trains between Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Steamships in the regular services left this port as usual to-day, but the work of loading other vessels is at a standstill.

One thousand troops from the Southern garrisons have been assigned to duty at Rotterdam, but owing to the interruption of the train service it is not known when they will arrive here.

One of the most serious features of the strike in Holland, if recent dispatches from The Hague and elsewhere are to be credited, may be caused by the feeling of widespread discontent which has recently been manifested among the Dutch troops. Various acts of insubordination have occurred, and, though the agitation apparently originated in an unimportant question—the length of time during which sentries are to be kept under arms at night—this is believed merely to have precipitated the trouble toward which a general spirit of dissatisfaction was long tending.

The present strike is the result of three bills introduced by the Dutch Government in the States General on Feb. 25. These measures were prepared because of the recent railroad strike in Holland, which decided the Government to take measures to prevent such a state of things in future. The bills were introduced by Dr. Kuyper, the Premier, who explained that the Government considered it necessary to prevent any unreasonable attack on society which would sacrifice the well-being of the people as a whole to the desire of a certain class for influence.

One of the bills provides for the formation of a railroad brigade, to insure the regular service of trains in case of need. Another measure provides that the just complaints of railroad employes shall be adjudicated by a royal commission, which is to be intrusted with the settlement of a dispute from a legal point of view as well as in connection with the conditions of service of employes.

It is the third bill which has aroused such intense opposition throughout Holland, and which has resulted in the present great struggle. This bill declares strikes illegal, though, as the preamble contains a clause to the effect that "an act of interference with personal liberty may be justifiable, but it may also be illegal and arbitrary," the advocates of the measure claim that its application will be optional, and that there will be no attempt to prevent liberty of action in regard to strikes so long as such action be kept within proper limits.

Clause 1 of the bill provides for a maximum term of three months' imprisonment and a fine of 100 florins for any willful attempt to coerce by fear of otherwise any workman in respect of his contract.

Clause 2 relates to public servants, who are liable to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 200 florins for willful neglect or refusal to perform the duties allotted to them. The term of imprisonment may be increased to four years if the acts in question emanate from a collective body of public servants with a view to conspiracy against the State.

Clause 3 provides the same punishment in the case of the instigators of such conspiracy.

The remaining clauses are of a minor nature and deal chiefly with the supplementary penalties in the case of railway officials.

In a debate on the bill last Saturday the Premier, whose speech was received with cheers, mingled with hisses from the Socialists, dwelt on the danger of strikes to commerce, or in the event of the mobilization of troops, and maintained the necessity for securing uninterrupted communication with foreign countries and offering a firm front to "the party of disorder which is terrorising the country." The debate was adjourned until to-day.

In a recent dispatch the Brussels correspondent of The London Times said: "Information from a trustworthy source at The Hague confirms the view that the Dutch Government, while unwilling to incur any loss of prestige by yielding to popular clamor, is desirous of finding a solution to the present crisis. The existing contract between the railways and the State allows the interference of the latter in the traffic regulations, a situation which prejudices the status of the railway employes in disputes such as have recently occurred. Ministers are now said to be inclined to impose a provisory regulation limitedly affecting the medical position of railway servants, and also to establish a council of arbitration to decide any labor disputes that might arise. Should this form of compromise be accepted the criminal clauses of the Anti-Strike bill could be modified or withdrawn."

MACHINISTS IGNORED APPEAL OF EMPLOYER.

All Union Men in J. S. Mundy's Engine Works Went Out When Ordered to Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 6.—More than 100 machinists employed at the hoisting engine works of J. S. Mundy, at 22 Prospect Street, quit work at 1 o'clock to-day, notwithstanding the appeal he uttered on Saturday. The men were ordered out by Delegate Couselman of the Machinists' Union after a conference with Mr. Mundy this morning. The result of the conference was Mr. Mundy's refusal to sign an agreement with the union for one year for the employment of union men only. As he told his employes, he was willing to concede every other demand of the union, but he refused absolutely to enter into any agreement for the removal of his non-union workman, some of whom have been in his employ for many years.

The men were at their work this morning, and they had returned from their dinner, when they were met at the establishment by Delegate Couselman, who informed them of Mr. Mundy's refusal to sign the agreement. He then issued a verbal order to quit work. There was no demonstration on the part of the strikers, who gathered their tools and left the building. About 250 machinists were employed in the establishment, about 110 being union men. The forty non-union men remained at work.

Mr. Mundy was not aware that the men had quit work at 1 o'clock to-day. When asked afterward as to whether he would close he said:

"No, Sir. If I intended to do that I would have done so before this. I don't propose to be dictated to in the management of my affairs."

The news that the men had been ordered to quit work created considerable excitement, as it was not thought that the men intended to stop work until May 1, when the agreement with the union for one year will expire.

12,000 LABORERS' DEMANDS.

Masons' Helpers Want Increase of Two Cents and a Half an Hour—Bricklayers' Want Five Cents.

Twelve thousand men, forming the nine divisions of the Laborers' Union Protective Society, decided yesterday to demand an advance of wages from 35 to 37½ cents an hour, to go into effect on June 1. The society is composed of the bricklayers and masons' laborers in Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs, and is affiliated with the Board of Building Trades, which approved the demand yesterday afternoon.

An agreement embodying the demand is to be submitted to the employers before June 1. A general strike will be ordered if the demands are refused. More than 60 per cent. of the members are employed by the Mason Builders' Association, which employs most of the 2,000 union bricklayers in the city, so that a strike would throw the bricklayers idle, as they would not work with non-union men. The bricklayers want an increase of wages from 60 cents to 65 cents an hour, to go into effect on May 1, and they expect to get it.

Roof Workers on Strike.

The demands of the Tar, Felt, and Waterproof Workers' Union for $2.50 a day for foremen and $2 for journeymen went into effect yesterday throughout the city. It is an advance of 50 cents a day, and 550 men went on strike because the employers refused the advance, but offered an advance of 25 cents a day instead. Two hundred men employed by eight contractors gained their demands.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

COLUMBUS, Miss., April 6.—Almost the entire town of Kennedy, Ala., a station on the Southern Railway, thirty miles east of here, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss will reach $40,000.

Straws show the direction of the wind. So does a bottle of

LONDONDERRY

LITHIA WATER

When seen on a hotel table bespeaks the discriminating taste of the consumer.

Brokaw Brothers

Established nearly half a century and still under the same management.

Easter Suits.

Frock and *Cutaway Suits*, in Gray and Black.
Sack Suits of the newest fabrics.
Spring Overcoats of the latest designs.
Also smart effects in *Boys'* and *Children's Easter Clothing*.

High Standard of Material and Workmanship Maintained As Always.

Fourth Avenue Astor Place Lafayette Place

James McCreery & Co.

Trimmed Millinery.

To meet the demand of the season for handsome Millinery a number of Street, Carriage and Theatre Hats, showing the latest fashionable materials and colors, will be placed on sale at very moderate prices.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Sale of Leather Goods.

White calf-skin chatelaine bags,—with gilt frame and patent belt hooks.
1.00 each

Walrus wrist bags with jewelled snake clasps.
1.00 each
value 1.75

Card cases,—made and lined with white Monkey skin,—sterling silver gilt corners.
1.50
value 2.75

Walrus wrist bags,—black, grey, tan and brown,—with jewelled knobs,—5 and 6 inch frames.
1.75
value 3.00

Walrus wrist bags, containing purse to match.
1.50
value 2.00

White calf-skin belts,—with chased gilt buckle.
50c each.

Handsome Ostrich skin card cases,—and white, red or green carriage bags,—made of Walrus, Sea Lion and English Morocco,—fitted with card-case, purse and vinaigrette.

Twenty-third Street.

FIFTH AVE. ART GALLERIES
366, 368 5TH AVE., (Near 34th St.)

ART ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY!

SATURDAY, April 11, at 2 in the Afternoon, and the entire week of April 13—April 18 inclusive.

Sale of the Superb

Bensusan Collection

—of—

Antique Architectural and Decorative Carvings in costly Italian and African marbles, magnificent Figures and Pedestals in gold and bronze, regal palace Furnishings in gold, Tapestry and Damask; beautiful historic Tapestries, costly Hangings and Embroideries.

FREE PUBLIC EXHIBITION TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), at 9 o'clock A. M. and following days until sale.

The most important Art offering of the season, and one of the most important ever made in this country.

JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

HARRIMAN INTERESTS WIN RAILROAD SUIT

Injunction to Prevent Voting of Southern Pacific Stock Dissolved.

Decision Based on Fact That Union Pacific Was Not Party to Action.

Question of the Legality of Its Holdings of Stock Not Passed Upon—Complainants Give Notice of an Appeal.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—Judge Lurton of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day refused to make permanent the injunction asked for by Talbot J. Taylor & Co. of New York, representing James R. Keene, to restrain the Harriman interests from voting the 900,000 shares of stock held by the Union Pacific Railway Company in the Southern Pacific election, set for April 8, and for other relief.

Senior Foraker, who represented the complainants, minority stockholders of the Southern Pacific, gave notice of appeal to the United States Court of Appeals and asked that, pending the hearing of this appeal, the election of Directors of the Southern Pacific, set for April 8, be stayed. Lawrence Maxwell and Judge Humphrey, representing the defendants, agreed to that order. It was agreed that the stockholders may meet, as arranged, and elect a Chairman, and then adjourn until called by the Chairman after the appeal has been disposed of by the Court of Appeals.

After reciting the facts in a history of the contention the affidavits, arguments, and claims in support of both the bill or application for an injunction and the answer, Judge Lurton held:

JUDGE LURTON'S OPINION.

"1. The first and dominating question is whether the Union Pacific Railroad Company is an indispensable party without which no decree can be made in respect of its right to vote the shares of Southern Pacific stock at the approaching stockholders' meeting for the election of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company.

"Unless otherwise provided by the organic law of the corporation, the right of a stockholder to vote upon his stock at all meetings of shareholders is a right inherent in the ownership of the shares, and as such a property right. If the right of the 900,000 shares beneficially owned by the Union Pacific Railroad Company to vote be denied, it must be either upon the ground that the shares have been illegally issued, or that the company is incapable in law of holding such shares, or that some public policy will be offended if it shall be suffered to exercise the ordinary incident of such ownership by voting them in stockholders' meetings, or that the property rights of the minority are to be thereby so seriously put in jeopardy as to justify a court of equity in practically turning the owner and holder of such shares out of control and management of the defendant corporation, and placing in control the minority in shareholding interest.

"To justify such a result I should have to hold and adjudge either that the Union Pacific Railway Company was incapable of legally acquiring and holding shares in the Southern Pacific Company, or that, if competent to own and hold such shares, it ought to be suffered to exercise the right of participating in the election of Directors if such participation may result in placing the Union Pacific Company in a position where it will be capable of controlling and dominating the management of the defendant company.

"Such a conclusion would involve an inquiry and determination of the competitive relations of these companies to each other in order that they might be brought within the sweep of the legal principles which forbid the unification of such properties, or I should have to find that one or both companies were subject to some positive statutory disability which would forbid the one to hold the stock of the other, or any unification of operation through stock ownership, traffic or 'community of interest' agreement which would substantially eliminate the motive for competition.

"In default of some such statute operating upon one or both of these companies, or of satisfactory evidence of such competitive relation as would, from consideration of public policy, deny to one the right to dominate the other through stock ownership or other scheme of combination, I would be driven to find as a matter of general law that minority shareholders might restrain a majority shareholder from voting for Directors at all, upon a showing that the result probably would be the selection of trustees who would not manage the corporation in the interest of its own shareholders, but in an interest which was repugnant to them as a class.

"The direct effect of any such decree upon any of the theories upon which I am asked to act would be to deprive the Union Pacific Railroad Company of one of the most valuable of the incidents of its ownership of its Southern Pacific shares—the right to vote for managing Directors at a meeting of stockholders. It is, therefore, according to every definition, an indispensable party to any bill which challenges its right to own or vote upon its Southern Pacific shares.

"It must be accepted as altogether fundamental that no court can adjudicate upon the rights of interests of one who is neither actually nor constructively before the court.

"The principle of due process of law unconditionally compels observance of the rule which limits the just jurisprudence of every court to a determination only in the rights of persons who are parties to the litigation.

"In Mallow vs. Hinde, 12, Wheaton, 193, 198, where the court found itself unable to proceed for the want of an indispensable party, it was said:

"We do not put this case upon the ground of jurisdiction, but upon a much broader ground, which must equally apply to all courts of equity whatever be their structure as to jurisdiction. We put it on the ground that no court can adjudicate directly upon a person's right without the party being actually or constructively before the court.

"This doctrine has over and again been announced by the Supreme Court, and in no case more emphatically than in Minnesota vs. Northern Securities Company.

CONTENTION OF COMPLAINANTS.

"But the complainants say that the Union Pacific is constructively before the court, being represented by the Southern Pacific Company.

"This contention is placed upon two distinct grounds, first, that there is such an identity of interests between the two corporations that the defendant should be regarded as representing and defending for the Union Pacific Company; second, that the Southern Pacific Company is in law the representative of each of its stockholders in respect to all corporate matter.

"These in their order:

"The 'identity of interest' relied upon to obviate the necessity of suing the Union Pacific consists in the circumstances hereinafore stated, showing the control exercised by the one company in the management of the other.

"But it must not be overlooked that the managing agencies which have spoken through the answer of the Southern Pacific deny that they are or have been disloyal to their trust as officers and Directors of the Southern Pacific Company, and deny that in their character as officers of the Southern Pacific Company they stand for and represent the other company. They deny that the two roads are in any sense competitive or that there is the slightest repugnancy in their acting as Directors for both companies.

"To assume that there is such identity of interest as to dispense with the necessity of bringing the Union Pacific Railroad Company before the court would be first to decide all the issues of fact and law involved, and then say:

"These being the facts and this the law, it is plain that there is such oneness of interest between these companies that the rights of the Union Pacific Railroad Company can be adjudicated without its actual presence, because it is represented by the defendant which issued.

"Aside from this inconsistent attitude, we cannot ignore the fact that, while there may be an identity of interest in some particulars, the question of the right of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to hold and vote the shares owned by it is a question which deeply affects its property rights, and in respect of which the Southern Pacific Company as such has no interest whatever.

"These are two wholly distinct corporations, having each its own properties and its own body of stockholders, and neither has any legal right to stand for or represent the other except as it may be duly constituted the agent of the other.

"The second ground for maintaining that the Union Pacific Railroad Company is a party by representation is based upon the very obvious rule that the corporation represents its shareholders in the defense of all suits which involve corporate rights or functions. What right has the Southern Pacific Company to conclude or effect the right of any shareholder in respect of the ownership or incidents of his particular shares? Of what interest is it to the corporation as an entity or as a body of stockholders, whether particular shares are owned or voted by A rather than by B, or whether it is C that is capable of holding or voting shares at all? It is a question which may indirectly affect other shareholders, but it is clearly not a question which concerns the corporation as such or any of its functions.

"But it has been urged that the idea of a corporation as a legal entity, separate and apart from the body of persons composing its stockholders, is a fiction which should be ignored whenever used for the purposes not within the intent of the device, and that a case like this against the corporation should be regarded as a suit against every corporation, and therefore a suit to which the Union Pacific Railroad Company is a party by representation.

"If the issue made with the Union Pacific Railroad Company in its character as a stockholder of the Southern Pacific was one which was common to all the stockholders there would be some room for regarding the litigation as involving a corporate matter, interest, or function.

"But the question is one which does not apply to the stockholders as a body. Its solution depends absolutely upon a state of facts peculiar to the particular stockholder, and its decision will affect directly the property rights of that owner alone and does not directly concern any other stockholder as such.

"A judgment or decree against a corporation in respect to corporate matters necessarily binds its members in the absence of fraud, because, as stated by Fuller, Chief Justice, in Hawkins vs. Glenn, 'this is involved in the contract created in becoming a stockholder.' No such reason exists when the judgment or decree against the corporation does not involve some corporate duty, obligation, or function, but affects alone the contract rights of a particular stockholder as against the other members of the corporation.

"The shares of stock which it is sought to disfranchise are the corporate property of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The corporation itself is, therefore, an indispensable party to any suit which affects its corporate right to own, hold, or vote such shares, for any decree made with reference to shares so owned must be effective to operate upon its owners.

E. H. HARRIMAN'S STATUS.

"The suggestion has been made that the affidavits and exhibits show that the shares so owned by the Union Pacific Railroad Company stand in the name of E. H. Harriman, and that he has made an affidavit which has been filed in the case and he has thereby made an appearance in the case in his representative character as Trustee for the Union Pacific Company, and that having as a party the Trustee in whose name such shares stand, the court has obtained jurisdiction to enjoin the Trustee from voting on same, even as his appearance is not to be regarded as the appearance of the Union Pacific Company for all purposes relating to said shares.

"The premise is absolutely unsound. Harriman has filed an affidavit apparently and only presumably at the instance of the Southern Pacific, which is a party, and it cannot be that without being even bound as a party a mere witness who is called upon to testify becomes thereby a party even though his evidence may operate indirectly to his own advantage personally as a Trustee for others.

"Knowledge of the pendency of a suit is not equivalent to legal notice, and the mere appearance of one as a witness in behalf of one who is an actual party is not an appearance as a party and has never been so held.

"With some reluctance I reach the conclusion that any order or decree affecting the right of the Union Pacific to acquire, hold, or vote the stock of the Southern Pacific Company, owned by it, or denying to it the right to vote its shares for such persons as it shall deem fit and proper, will not exclude that corporation, nor protect the Southern Pacific in excluding such shares from participation in any stockholders' meeting. Though there had been no precedent, my conclusion upon principle would have been the same. The case of Minnesota vs. Northern Securities Company has an important bearing upon this subject.

THE APPLICATION DENIED.

"For this reason and without expressing any opinion as to the power of a court of equity to interfere with the privilege of a stockholder to vote his shares as he pleases and for whom he pleases, if he be lawfully competent to own and hold the shares at all, or any opinion upon any of the other most interesting questions which arise properly only in a cause to which the Union Pacific is a party, I must decline to grant any injunction restraining the voting of the Union Pacific shares at the approaching election for Directors.

"The application to retain the cause for a reasonable time in order that the Union Pacific Railroad Company may be impleaded in a forum having jurisdiction over it to try the question of its right to hold and vote the shares in question and to continue the stay order heretofore granted until such litigation may be started and brought to a conclusion must be denied.

"To continue the stay order heretofore granted for the purposes desired would be in effect to dispose of this litigation, for if the Union Pacific Railroad Company be denied the right to vote its shares at the election to be held under the companies by law it would be to turn that company out of its control and place the minority stockholders in, and thus accomplish the ends sought by this proceeding without jurisdiction over the principal party thereby affected.

CENTRAL PACIFIC SHARES.

"2. There remains the question as to whether I shall not grant an injunction to prevent the defendant from disposing of shares of the Central Pacific owned by it or of the lease of the Central Pacific Railroad to the Union Pacific Railroad Company or any one acting for it and its interest.

"It would be difficult to find a more flagrant instance of repugnant trusteeship than would be exhibited if the persons in the board of the Southern Pacific Company who are also Directors of the Union Pacific Company should by their votes discharge the double function of buying for the one company and selling for the other.

"The design or purpose to dispose of the Central Pacific stock, in whole or in part, or of the Central Pacific lease has been most positively repudiated by the defendant corporation, and there has been produced no evidence whatever in support of the charge of such a purpose made by the bill other than the fact that very large expenditures are being made upon the Central Pacific line.

"But unless it could be shown that those expenditures were either ultra vires or in pursuance of some fraudulent scheme in disregard of the interests of the defendant company, they would afford no ground for an appeal to the powers of a court of equity. Such matters lie in the discretion of the Managing Director, and it is the fundamental law of corporations that the discretion of those having the power to act will not be restrained upon the application of a minority who may maintain a different opinion as to the wisdom of the expenditure.

"In view of the denials of the answer that these expenditures are being made with an ulterior purpose I am unable to see any exigency as to this matter.

"The complainants may at any time hereafter make another application upon obtaining evidence of a purpose to deal with the Central Pacific stock or lease, as they profess to apprehend."

A motion to appeal was then sustained, and the Southern Pacific election was postponed pending the appeal.

John K. Richards of Cincinnati, ex-Solicitor General of the United States, sat with the court for the first time to-day in the place recently held by Justice William R. Day, and formerly by Governor General Taft of the Philippines.

HARRIMAN INTERESTS ELATED.

Edward Lauterbach, Counsel for the Keene Faction, Discusses Future Course.

The Southern Pacific decision was received variously here by the different parties in interest. The "Street" in general was inclined to hesitate in making it the occasion for a general jubilation, and the rise in stocks was brief. In the Harriman camp the rejoicing was great. There was a general reception for the purpose of receiving the congratulations of friends all round. The Union Pacific representatives, however, were not inclined to talk.

"The decision speaks for itself," said a prominent Director of the road. "Naturally, however, we are highly gratified by the result."

From other representatives of the Union Pacific it was learned that the injunction being dissolved and the bill dismissed, the Union Pacific could now dispose of its Southern Pacific holdings if it so desired, in order to strengthen its position for further possible litigation, should it feel that such a strengthening was desirable. That something has been done already in this direction came out when it was learned that 300,000 of the 900,000 shares of Southern Pacific which were owned by Union Pacific now stand in the name of William Rockefeller.

In the absence of Talbot J. Taylor, who went to Louisville in anticipation of the annual meeting, which has now been adjourned, James B. Taylor, his brother, declined to talk for the firm. They had a special wire into Cincinnati for the occasion, but all they would do was to admit that the decision had been against them.

James R. Keene received the news in his sickroom at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he was confined to his bed on account of his injured knee. He declined to say anything.

Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the Keene interests in the Southern Pacific fight, said yesterday, as soon as Judge Lurton's decision was announced, that an appeal would be taken.

"The Judge does not make any decision on the merits of the case," said Mr. Lauterbach; "in fact, I think he shows that were he able to pass upon the merits he would decide in favor of our contention. The whole question, in Judge Lurton's mind, simmers down to the question of jurisdiction, he holding that our course in the matter could not bring the Union Pacific Company properly before him in the litigation. We shall appeal from the decision as our best recourse for remedy. The Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific cannot be sued jointly in any district of the Federal courts, as it is necessary in the Federal courts to sue and serve corporations in the district in which they are located, and not wherever you can find them, as is the case with individuals."

Mr. Lauterbach, when he said this, had just been on the long-distance telephone with Cincinnati, and had been informed that Judge Lurton, in announcing his decision, had made the statement that he did so reluctantly, because he would have liked to have gone into the merits of the case. Mr. Lauterbach added:

"Corporations which wanted to do away with a rival used to do it by means of merger, or by leasing. This was all right, because all the stockholders were treated alike. Then came the plan of voting trusts and community of interest.

"But this latest scheme, in which one road goes into the market and buys up a mere voting majority of the stock of the competing line, then assumes control, and runs the captive road in its own interest, without any regard to the interests of the company itself or the minority stockholders who have invested their money in the road with the expectation that it is to be run so as to produce profits and dividends, that is the smallest and meanest trick that has been devised. We think that when we get this case before a court upon its merits, the court will decide that this is repugnant ownership and will prevent the voting of stock held in this way to secure control."

MARKET EFFECT OF DECISION.

General Selling When Known That Legality of Union Pacific Holdings Had Not Been Passed Upon.

On the Stock Exchange there was a substantial advance in prices in the morning session, preceding the announcement of the decision. The buying was of such a character as to suggest that in some way or other there had been a "leak" of the decision. Union Pacific, which on Saturday had closed at 90¾, opened up a half point, and rapidly rose to 98, while there was an advance of from 1 to 2 points each in nearly all of the active issues.

When the news came at 1:30 o'clock from Cincinnati early buyers at once proceeded to take profits, on the Wall Street theory of "selling on good news," while there was later general selling when it appeared that an appeal was to be taken and that in the rendering of the decision the question of the legality or illegality of the Union Pacific's holdings of Southern Pacific had in no wise been considered. Union Pacific declined promptly from 93 to 91¾, St. Paul from 163¾ to 162¼, Pennsylvania from 137¾ to 136¾, New York Central from 133 to 131¾, and so on through the list. The closing prices were in many instances the lowest for the day, with some suggestions that the real reason for the selling was that which is said to have prompted much of the selling for some weeks past—expectation of an unfavorable decision in the Northern Securities case.

Southern Pacific stock itself moved very irregularly, at one time selling up to 58¾, and at another down to 56. The close was at 57¾, a net decline of ¾.

NORTHERN PACIFIC SUIT.

Preferred Stockholders Would Have Retirement of Those Shares Declared Void.

Action against the Northern Pacific Railway Company was begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court to declare null and void the retirement of the preferred stock of the road. William H. Cockran of 11 Broadway is the prime mover in the litigation, representing George C. Hackett and Charles A. Chase of Philadelphia, and the firm of Wolf Brothers, stock brokers of this city, consisting individually of Louis, Benjamin, Clarence, Albert, and Edwin Wolf. Originally the action was begun in Queens County in the Supreme Court, but was removed to the United States Court at the instance of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, counsel for the railroad, and with the consent of Mr. Cockran, as the railroad is organized under the laws of Wisconsin.

The plaintiffs, for their first cause of action, state that on July 1, 1896, the defendants issued $155,000,000 of capital stock of which $75,000,000 was preferred, at the par value of $100 a share. Mr. Chase bought 1,000 shares, Mr. Hackett 600 shares, and the Wolfs about 4,000 shares. The complaint then charges the Directors of the road with passing a resolution of Jan. 1, 1902, retiring the preferred issue and giving notice to that effect. The complaint alleges that the Directors were without legal authority or power to pass the resolution retiring the stock, and that the attempt to retire the same was in violation of the plaintiff's right in the matter.

For another cause of action the plaintiffs charge that on Jan. 1, 1901, the defendant company issued negotiable bonds to the amount of $75,000,000, and gave the holders of the common stock the right or privilege of subscribing to the issue of bonds at par in an amount equal to seventy-five-eighteenths of their holdings, and that such bonds were sold and delivered. Another advantage was offered to the holders of the common stock to the exclusion of the preferred stockholders, the complaint charges, through the offer made by the Northern Securities Company, a corporation organized for the purpose of taking up and holding of the common stock of the defendant company.

Lawyers' Title Insurance Election.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York, held on April 6th, 1903, the following Directors were elected for the year: Edwin W. Coggeshall, James Stillman, David B. Ogden, John T. Lockman, Herbert B. Turner, William P. Dixon, Henry Morgenthau, Frederic de P. Foster, Franklin P. Lord, James H. Hyde, J. Frederic Kernochan, J. Harsen Rhoades, George H. Squire, Thomas D. Jordan, William B. McIntyre, J. Lawrence Marcellus, James F. Varnum, John Webber, Henry P. Howland, John Arbuckle, John M. Bowers, Louis V. Bright, Julian D. Fairchild, and Charles E. Miller. These officers were chosen: President and General Manager—E. W. Coggeshall; Vice President—David B. Ogden; Second Vice President—John T. Lockman; Third Vice President and Secretary—Louis V. Bright, and Treasurer—William P. Dixon.

Timothy J. Campbell Unconscious.

It was said last night at the home of ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, 14 Columbia Street, that his condition was very critical. He had not held his strength so well during the day, it was said, and was unconscious last evening. He had slept some during the evening.

SOZODONT

A PERFECT LIQUID DENTIFRICE FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH

25¢ EACH

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

Top-Coat Lot 6624

had to be again replenished.

This dark gray Oxford worsted top-coat, cut extremely short, is *very* popular.

Loose and roomy in back, has hand-welted seams, satin lined sleeves.

Exquisite and economical; in all 4 stores, $18.

Brill Brothers

OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS. 270 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St., 211 and 210 Sixth Ave., 125th St., cor. 3d Ave.

MRS. VAN WEIK LEFT LETTERS TO DAUGHTER

To be Delivered to Suicide's Child When She Is Older.

Papers in Safe Deposit Vault Throw No Light on Mystery—Estate May Be Worth $100,000.

The body of Mrs. Louise Ames Weik, also known as Mrs. Van Weik, who shot herself through the heart before a mirror at the Hotel Washington in Jersey City on Sunday, was sent to Baltimore yesterday by the direction of her brother by adoption, Campbell B. Royston of that city.

Mrs. Van Weik's safe deposit vault in the Garfield Safe Deposit Company was opened by Joseph Bristor, counsel for Mr. Royston, and Charles H. Townsend, Director of the Battery Park Aquarium, who is named in the will as co-executor with Mr. Royston, but who has declined that responsibility. His friendship with Mrs. Van Weik, he said last night at the Continental Hotel, where he was in company with Mr. Bristor, was due simply to the fact that she was a friend of his parents.

Mr. Royston said he believed Mrs. Van Weik to have been worth between $75,000 and $100,000. She owned real estate in Baltimore in addition to her Washington properties. He said he had not heard from her in three years, but he ventured the theory that Mrs. Van Weik might have been trading in stocks.

In the safe deposit vault were two envelopes addressed to Mrs. Van Weik's twelve-year-old daughter, Dorothy. It was stipulated on one that it is not to be given to her until she is fourteen years old, while the other is to be given to her when she reaches the age of twenty. With these were copies of Mrs. Van Weik's will, deeds to her property, and many old letters, but nothing that threw any light on the cause of her suicide. A letter asked Mr. Royston to adopt her little daughter, as she herself had been adopted by his parents years ago, and that, it is understood, he has promised to do. One of the letters found was as follows:

Dear Mamma: I gave 1 cent for this little tablet and 5 cents for a pencil just to write to you. I am all right. With all my love and kisses. Your dear little DOROTHY.

Many of the other letters were written by Edward W. Wolfhauer, her second husband, from whom she obtained a divorce only a few weeks ago. They were written, most of them, before the marriage.

A package received by Mr. Townsend at the Aquarium yesterday had been shipped by express by Mrs. Van Weik on Saturday. It is understood to be for her daughter and was evidently too big to go in the safe deposit vault. This package was opened, together with the first one received by Mr. Townsend, in the presence of Mr. Bristor. They mailed it after a brief inspection of its contents, to Mr. Royston, at Baltimore.

LIGHT AND TROLLEY DEAL.

Holding Company Said to be Planned for Thirteen Concerns.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 6.—It was reported here to-day that negotiations are pending for the formation of a large holding company to take over all the North Jersey trolley companies, together with the New Jersey electric light and gas companies.

The Prudential Insurance Company of this city, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, the United Gas and Improvement Company of Philadelphia are said to be allied with the Fidelity Trust Company of this city, which concern has for some time been negotiating for the control of the trolley lines.

No definite statement as to the proposition has been made, but it is said that $50,000,000 is behind the deal. It is said that the Nevins proposition has been declined. The present plan is an outcome of the Nevins scheme and the Fidelity schemes.

If the deal is a reality, the merger will include the following companies:

North Jersey Street Railway Company, capital, $15,000,000.

Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Railway Company, capital $20,000,000.

Orange and Passaic Valley Street Railway Company capital, $1,000,000.

Gas and Electric Company of Bergen County, authorized capital, $2,000,000.

Paterson and Passaic Gas and Electric Company, authorized capital, $5,000,000.

Essex and Hudson Gas Company, capital, $6,500,000.

Hudson County Gas Company, capital, $10,000,000.

Gas Light Company of New Brunswick, capital, $400,000 stock, $500,000 bonds.

Central Electric Company, capital, $750,000 bonds, $750,000 stock.

Shore Electric Company, capital $76,000.

Consolidated Gas Company of New Jersey, capital $1,000,000; bonds, $971,000.

United Electric Company of New Jersey, capital $20,000,000; bonds, $16,230,500. This corporation takes in twenty-one corporations doing business in Essex, Hudson, Bergen, Union, and Morris Counties.

South Jersey Gas, Electric and Traction Company, capital $6,000,000; bonds, $6,000,000.

Elisabeth, Plainfield and Central New Jersey Railway Company; capital, $3,000,000; bonds, $1,500,000.

Exchange of Bonds for Consols.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The amount of 3 and 4 per cent. bonds actually exchanged to date for the two per cent. consols, under the Secretary's recent refunding offer, is $14,120,000.

HIGH PRICE FOR MAY COTTON.

Market Quotation for That Option Reaches 10.30 Cents Amid Excitement.

The squeeze of the short interest in the May option on the Cotton Exchange, which has been attracting attention for the last three or four days, has now become the absorbing topic of interest in the cotton market. The May quotation yesterday rose to the highest in years, touching at one time 10.38 cents, and closing with no sign of a break in sight.

In the last week this option has advanced nearly 80 points, or $4 a bale, and it is said a large short interest has not been able to cover all its contracts yet.

It was said yesterday that the tremendous and sudden rise had even surprised the bull clique, in which Daniel J. Sully is still prominent. It was even hinted that they had tried to stem the tide, as they would prefer to sell their long cotton to Europe or to spinners, thus getting it out of the market. In these efforts they have not been successful; the market in May cotton has kept going up, and has now carried with it the July and August options, the former at one time yesterday selling within 5 points of 10 cents.

Whirled Around Shaft, but Lives.

The clothing of Michael Devaney, employed as an oiler in the Hecla Iron Works, at North Tenth and Berry Streets, Williamsburg, caught in the machinery yesterday, and the man was whirled a dozen times around a shaft before he fell to the floor. His fellow-employes expected to find him dead, but instead the man had suffered only contusions on his arms, chest, and knees. Dr. Hoffman attended his injuries, after which Devaney went to his home, 92 Wythe Avenue.

RECITATION HOURS (Sixth Floor) 10 to 11:30 A. M., and 2:30 to 4 P. M. To-day. The Famous MARIONETTE MINSTRELS.

Bring the little folks to see this refined, artistic and pleasing entertainment.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Sixth Ave. 19th to 20th Sts.

Our Magnificent Easter Windows

are conceded by all who have viewed them as the most artistic and beautiful that New York has ever seen.

They are not only superior and rich from an aesthetic standpoint, but most practical, showing Easter apparel and every wardrobe accessory, such as Millinery, Gloves, Shoes, Hosiery, Neckwear, Parasols, etc.

Their grace, harmony and symmetry, their tone and character, all representative of the progressiveness and individuality of the Simpson Crawford Co. store must elicit the enthusiasm of all lovers of the beautiful and of everybody interested in art.

It is a display worth coming many miles to see and one of which we are justly proud. It mirrors the elegance of the store's interior and reflects the spirit of aggressiveness—that spirit that works for business, that permeates the life of this establishment, that has its goal—perfection.

THE VALUE OF A NAME In Relation to PIANOS.

Piano Warerooms, Fourth Floor.

IN the World of Literature such names as Shakespeare, Bacon, Macaulay, Dickens and Scott stand out with startling distinctness; in the realms of Science and Research the names of Huxley, Darwin, Stephenson, Humphrey Davy and Robert Fulton are familiar expressions; among great composers the names of Beethoven, Mozart, Rubinstein, Wagner and Richard Strauss spring to the lips.

As with man, so with inanimate things. When Pianos are mentioned, KNABE, GABLER, PACKARD, and SCHUBERT immediately rush to the mind. Every one is a household term, familiar even to the children of one's family.

These names stand for all that is best in Piano manufacture and are synonymous with Piano perfection, or as near to it as human hands, and brains can attain. Honesty of manufacture, stability of construction, purity of tone, evenness of scale, delicacy of action and every other quality that makes for Piano goodness and is inherent in instruments of the first order is to be found in these.

As the heart is to the man, so the scale is to the Piano. He who draws a scale of the instrument is its real creator, no matter how many hands may enter into its later construction. If the scale be not accurately figured out and drawn with the minutest mathematical accuracy, no matter how costly the construction, how magnificent the casework, how great the after care,—the result is imperfect.

Thousands of homes bear testimony to the many splendid qualities of the Pianos we have mentioned. Such broadcast popularity could not be maintained without ample reason. The demand for these Pianos is increasing yearly. Nowadays piano buyers, in the majority of cases, are people who have a knowledge of music, and want pianos of known worth and reliability. The result is that the sale of high grade instruments is yearly increasing in rapid ratio.

The KNABE, GABLER, PACKARD, BUSH & GERTS, SCHUBERT and HOBART M. CABLE are all high grade Pianos. If you buy any one of them you cannot go wrong. They vary as to price, but each one is the best that can be had for the money expended.

We have a number of small Show Rooms, each devoted to one make of Piano, where you may hear and play the instruments you fancy without annoyance from outside noise.

The Cecilian—The Perfect Piano-Player.

This marvelous instrument is the master key which will unlock for you the compositions of the greatest musicians. It isn't a mechanical drumming instrument, but one that enables you to interpret the music in your own way, throwing into it your own expression and rendering it with an amount of feeling that leaves nothing to be desired

Your Piano contains unlimited possibilities you can reach only by the use of the Cecilian. We are always glad to show and demonstrate this instrument. Informal Cecilian Recitals are held every day from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

We offer every inducement to buyers who wish to pay for their instruments on MONTHLY PAYMENTS. We only charge you a small interest for this accommodation. Send for our new Piano catalogue and the Cecilian Book.

SILK GRENADINES At 85c.

First Floor.

We count this a very remarkable offering.

Ten thousand yards of all silk printed Grenadines.

They are double width, 42 in. wide, and come in both light and dark grounds—seven yards for a dress pattern. This season's manufacture.

85c. YARD, instead of $1.75.

Supreme WATCH VALUES

First Floor.

Men's 14 kt. Gold-filled Hunting Case Watches: thin model, guaranteed for 25 years, fitted with fine Waltham or Elgin movement; value $17.50, at ..$14.50

Men's Hunting Case Watches; gold-filled case, guaranteed for 20 years, fitted with fine Waltham or Elgin movement; value $13.25 .....$10.50

Ladies' Solid 14 kt. Gold Hunting Case Watches, handsomely engraved and engine turned styles; fitted with fine Waltham or Elgin movement; value $19.75 and $18.00 .....$16.50

Ladies' Transparent Enamel Chatelaine Watches, beautiful assortment of colors with rose gold head and flower applications; Swiss movements; regular value $8.75, special, at $6.75

FRENCH CHALLIES At 50c.

First Floor.

PERHAPS three thousand yards all told—enough for to-day—yet hardly if you understood their worth.

Real French Challies, in the new satin stripe effects—gems from the Freres Koechlin collection; patterns include small and large designs, extremely artistic in color scheme and novelty. No such Challies come from any other maker. They are soft, rich and beautiful, and will find instant favor with smart dressers.

50c. YARD instead of 85c.

Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs.

First Floor.

IMPORTANT SALES FOR THIS TUESDAY.

THREE departments provide a tempting menu for to-day—and all concern wanted things. Almost every gown has a touch of lace; undergarments scintillate with embroidery—and one never has too many handkerchiefs.

300 pieces of the season's choicest effects in Lace Galloons and Bands, in white, ecru and Arab shades; the best values ever offered.

Values up to $2.00 at. 75
Values up to $2.50 at. $1.45
Values up to $4.50 at. $2.45

Black Silk Fibre Bands, Black Silk Cluny Bands, Black Silk Antique Bands, Black Silk Applique Bands and Galloons; some very special pieces; yard..25 to $2.75

New lots of Real Cluny Laces, Real Antique Laces, new Paraguay Bands, Embroidered Val. Bands, Nottingham and Calais Bands and Galloons; all very special and much under regular price; values up to 75c., at. 15, 25, 45

20,000 yards of the finest Embroideries from the best known lace manufacturers.

Beadings, Bandings, Ribbon Galloons, fine insertions with various widths of embroidery to match:

Lot No. 1, worth up to 25c. 10
Lot No. 2, worth up to 35c. 15
Lot No. 3, worth up to 75c. 25

3,000 yards of 18, 27 and 45 inch Flouncings for Children's and Misses' Wear for skirts, corset covers and other purposes, worth double the present askings:

18 inch Flouncings. 59
27 inch Flouncings. 95
45 inch Flouncings. $1.45

MEN'S and Women's white Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, from one of Belfast's greatest makers. Commercially known as seconds; nothing wrong, only a thick thread or a dropped stitch in the hems. Small defects that really do not mar the wearing qualities, but class them as seconds.

We bought them at half the price of the perfect article, and offer them in this great sale at a big saving to you.

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs; 15c values for 5
Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs; 25c values for 10
Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs; 35c values for 15
Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs; 65c values for 25

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Program for Today's Musicale

VOORS' String Orchestra will entertain our visitors, in the Annex today, between the hours of 12 Noon and 5 P. M. Ample seating room for all who come. This is the program:

Queen of Hearts	*March*	Bratton
Glory	*Billionaire*	Bock
Skaters	*Waltz*	Waldteufel
Faust	*Selection*	Gounod
Bachelor's Romance	*Gavotte*	———
Light Cavalry	*Overture*	Suppe
L'Ingenue	*From Little Inspirations*	Silberberg
Runaway Girl	*March*	———
Dreams of Childhood	*Waltz*	Waldteufel
Susie Anna	*Popular Song*	Schwartz
Poet and Peasant	*Overture*	Suppe
Under the Bamboo Tree		Cole and Johnson
When Johnny Comes Marching Home		*Selection*
I'm a Jonah Man	*Popular Song*	Rogers
Azalea	*Waltz*	Harts
Honor Bright	*March*	Brooks and Silberberg

The Flower Show Opens Today

AND while this is a most charming pre-Easter exhibition, all of these beautiful Plants are for sale, and at unusually low prices.

All of the plants have been carefully selected, and they are in fullest bloom, ready to give most delightful decorative service, not only for Easter Day, but almost all the beautiful blooms will last through the weeks that follow.

Of course, we will deliver the plants promptly anywhere on the routes of our regular delivery service.

These are the flowers and prices:

Lily Plants at 60c, 85c, $1, $1.25, up to $4 each.
Azaleas at 75c, $1, $1.50, $2, $3, up to $12 each.
Crimson Ramblers, $1.75, $3, $5, up to $10 each.
Roses, Magna Charta, Brunner, etc., $1 each.
Genesta, 75c and $1.25 each.
Daffodils, $1.25 pan. Hyacinths, $1.75 pan.
Lily of the Valley, $1.75 pot.
Rhododendrons, $4 and $10.

Ninth street aisle, Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Men's Black Sack Suits

A BLACK suit with a sack coat is the most serviceable of all the suits in a man's wardrobe. It makes a neat business suit, and can be worn on all occasions, except where full dress is demanded.

We have quite a full showing of these suits made of black thibet and unfinished worsteds, the popular fabrics of the season. They are all made in the careful WANAMAKER manner, correct in style, and thoroughly well tailored.

These are some of the varieties:

Single-breasted Sack Suits of black thibet, with square shoulders; silk sewed, serviceable and dressy, at $12.

Single-breasted Sack Suits, with hand-made collars and button-holes; at $15.

Sack Suits of black unfinished worsted; single-breasted sack coat; narrow stitched edges, hand-made collars and button-holes; a very dressy suit, at $20.

Sack Suits of fine black thibet; single-breasted sack coat, half-lined with pure silk. The kind of suit your tailor would charge you $40 for at least; at $25 and $30.

Double-breasted Sack Suits of thibet and unfinished worsteds, at $15, $18 and $20. Of dark blue unfinished worsted, at $22.

Here are a few hints of special values in Men's Overcoats:

Black Thibet Overcoats, 52 in. long; stitched collars and sleeves; Bobby and serviceable. Also Covert Cloth Top-coats. Some of the lots are broken, but sizes all right. Values $12 to $18; now $10.

Some very fine black Vicuna Overcoats, 40 inches long; silk-lined and faced to edge. Were $25; now $20.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Man and His Easter Hat

WE'VE made our Men's Hat Store so attractive, so all-comprehensive as to styles and prices, that you haven't a reasonable excuse for going away unhatted.

Look at the price-range, and see if there isn't some figure in the list that hits your pocket-book in the right place. If you're going to buy a new hat at all this Spring, you want it this week:

Top Hats—silk—newest Spring blocks, $5, $6 and $7.50.

Stetson's Derby Hats—Feather-weight and Flexible $3.50 and $5. Blacks and browns, of course.

Stetson's Soft Hats, including our new model, the "Lyan," $3.50, $5 and $7.

Imperial Derbies and Soft Hats, and other splendid lines at $3—the largest in New York.

WANAMAKER Special Hats at $2—Derbies and Soft Hats, in a variety of blocks patterned after the best styles. Unmatchable at the price.

Boys' and Youths' Derby and Soft Hats, in desirable styles, $1.50, $2 and $3.

Men's Hat Store, Annex, 770 Broadway.

Men's Easter Ties

AS most men know, the prevailing color-scheme for Easter neckwear is gray. This is reflected in the showing today—together with an electric blue that seems a favorite, and other typically spring-like shades.

Practically the whole men's furnishing goods section has been devoted to the display. At whatever price you choose—50c, $1, $1.50, $2, you will find choosing never before equaled as to variety, distinctiveness of patterns, and intrinsic value.

Many of the choicest scarfs have just been brought over from London by our buyer, who made a special trip to get them—the latest, most exclusive designs and shapes that London affords.

Never was the choosing of an Easter Scarf more delightful and unhampered than you'll find it today.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth.

Sale of Fine Dress Skirts

WE secured about fifty very handsome Dress Skirts which were the samples of the same manufacturer whose costume samples you were so enthusiastic about a few days ago.

These Skirts are mostly made of the finest voiles, and the greater part of them are trimmed with the new vegetable silk lace. Many of them show the top yokes trimmed with lace, with a deep accordion plaited flounce, as shown in the illustration.

They are exactly such skirts as well-dressed women will wear on Easter morning with a separate waist, and one of the stylish new voile coats. Yet these superb skirts are offered today

At Exactly Half of Their Real Value

The prices range from $15 to $30 each for skirts worth $30 to $60. Of course, there are many intermediate prices.

Second floor, Broadway.

"Ready" Hats

For Women and Girls

THEY bear the same relation to the trimmed hat that the walking suit does to the more elaborate gown. In fact, these Walking Hats are most appropriately worn informally with the walking costume.

The selection for women and girls is extremely large; in the latest and most popular styles, shapes and colors. Prices are $1.75 to $8.

A particularly new arrival is a round Sailor Hat patterned after a French model. Made of very rough navy blue, burnt, white, black or red straw, with rolled brim. $3 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

Religious Books

As Easter Gifts

BESIDES our very complete stock of Bibles, Prayer-books and Hymnals, the latter singly or in more or less elaborate sets, we have taken especial care to gather an excellent variety of books on religious and devotional subjects, particularly adapted for Easter giving. Hints of the collection follow:

Text Bibles, 25c to $5.60.
Reference Bibles, 80c to $8.80.
Teachers' Bibles, 90c to $8.40.
Revised Bibles, $4.50 to $12.
Teachers' International Self-Pronouncing Bible; long primer type; 5½x8½ in.; bound in French morocco, divinity circuit; round corners, red under gold edges; extra grained lining to the edge. Specially priced at $1.15.
Testaments, 25c to $2.40.
Testaments and Psalms, 30c to $3.50.
Marked New Testaments, 15c to 80c.
Christian Worker's Testaments, 55c to 95c.
Book of Psalms, 20c to 80c.
Common Prayer, 20c to $6.50.
Hymnals, 25c to $6.70.
Teachers' Prayer Books, $1 to $2.
Combination Sets of Prayer Books and Hymnals, 60c to $17.
Key of Heaven, 50c to $3.75; in white bindings, 85c to $3.50; vest pocket edition, 35c to $4.
Manual of Prayer, $1.40 to $2.75.
Sacred Heart, 80c to $1.80.
Rosaries, 25c to $7.50.
Imitation of Christ, 20c to $2.20.
Treasury of Devotion, $1.25 to $2.75.
Gold Dust, 20c to $1.40.
Devotional Classics, daintily bound, 20 titles, 20c a vol.

Then the collection of Easter Cards and Booklets, in a variety of choice and tasteful designs, is extremely large. Prices range from 2c to $6.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Exclusive Dress Fabrics

Novelties Thoroughly French

IN a little corner of our Rotunda is a collection of cotton-and-linen dress patterns such as cannot be matched elsewhere in America. The costumes, wraps and millinery that come from abroad are very much more spectacular than these modest appearing dress goods; but the gathering of these exquisite tissues has required not one whit less time, experience and skill than the more elaborate exhibitions which we have been proud to tell you about. In fact, for thorough exclusiveness of design these patterns, which are selected in just one of a kind, will perhaps make more secure the individuality of the dress for the wearer, than if an imported costume were bought ready-made.

There are many exclusive manufacturers in France that take a pride in making only one or two patterns of a design; and it is to these manufacturers that our expert goes when making his selections. He picks only one dress pattern of a style, and knows that the one he selects is the only piece of that fabric that comes to America. If there is another dress pattern of it, it goes to some exclusive dressmaker in Paris or possibly London or Vienna.

Year after year we have been bringing these exclusive things to America; and women who are anxious for thorough exclusiveness always appreciate WANAMAKER showings. This is particularly true of high-class dressmakers who want thoroughly original things for their best clients, which they are sure cannot be duplicated anywhere in America.

These fabrics also represent the very latest thought in Paris; and they are shown by us almost simultaneously with the appearance of the fabric in Paris.

Women who appreciate these fine exclusive fabrics are requested to ask to see the French Novelties at the northwest corner of our Rotunda.

Here are a few suggestions of the patterns shown:

Dress Patterns of white bird's-eye pique with hieroglyphic borders; some of Persian colorings, others of softer French combinations. $45, $48, $50 and $58 a pattern.

Linen Crepe, a white with a black and green border, a porcelain blue with a black and white border, a white with a delft blue and tan border. $40 a pattern.

Linen Etamines in two shades of blue with borders of Bosnian embroidery. $40 a pattern.

Rotunda.

NOVELTIES IN VOILES

Among this exclusive family you will find some dress patterns, one of a kind, with the new woven borders with tassel garniture. They are shown in cream, beige, navy blue, gray and ciel. These at $45 a pattern.

Another woven Voile Bordure in beige, gray, cream, cadet and navy blue. $58 a pattern.

Remember these come in but one pattern each, no duplicates.

New French Hosiery

QUITE a handsome collection of new French silk stockings for women, and French lisle thread and silk socks for men has just arrived from abroad in time for you to choose from for Easter wear. Included are a number of color-combinations made from our own suggestions, and exclusive with this store. Nowhere else will there be found an equal collection of this exquisite hosiery.

WOMEN'S SILK STOCKINGS

Those mostly in favor are the black pure-silk Stockings with embroidered fronts or fancy clocked designs, as well as embroidered open-work ankles or lace insertion. Prices run from $3.50 to $100 a pair in fancy silk stockings.

At $3.75 a pair—Twenty-six patterns in black silk, consisting of open-work ankles in different designs, with white or colored embroidery; or self-colored lace insertion at ankle. White silk open-work ankle, self-colored or black embroidered.

At $5 a pair—Thirty-four styles, consisting of black gauze silk with black silk side-clocks; white or colored embroidered ankles, open-work ankles with self or white embroidery, or white or colored allover embroidered fronts. White silk open-work ankles with self embroidery.

MEN'S SOCKS

Hundreds of patterns of Fancy Socks at $1 to $1.75 a pair for lisle thread, and $2.50 to $5 for pure silk. Those most in demand are small neat patterns in embroidered and clocked effects and vertical designs, plain or open-work. Black grounds are mostly called for, but there is a handsome showing of lisle thread in grounds of tan, gray, blue or white in embroidered or clocked effects, in pretty color-combinations.

At $1 a pair—Over sixty styles, consisting of black lisle thread with white or colored embroidered ribbed fronts, or embroidered fronts or side-clocks; also white, tan, slate or cadet blue lisle thread in embroidered or side-clocked effects.

At $3.50 a pair—Twenty-seven styles of pure silk Socks; black, in ribbed or open-work effects with self, white or colored embroidery; black, in single or two-color embroidered fronts or vertical effects or embroidered side-clocks, white or colored; pretty open-work patterns in self, white or colored embroidery.

Broadway.

Women's Coats

THIS is the critical week in the matter of Women's Spring Wraps. Every woman who intends to buy one wants it in the house by Saturday; and it becomes a question of where to find the largest assortment, the choicest style, the best returns for the money invested, with the least possible expenditure of time and effort.

The answer is, of course, WANAMAKER'S. For never has such a stock of Coats, Jackets and Capes, of every possible description and price, been collected by any one store as is here, in pre-Easter fullness today.

Some general hints:

Coats of voiles, etamines and various canvas weaves; an exceptional gathering of very beautiful coats; inexpensively priced, $28 to $90.

Covert Coats; the most popular of the season's styles; $16 to $30.

Black Coats and Capes, in special sizes, for stout women; in newest styles; Coats, $16.50 to $37.50; Capes, $23 to $85.

Raincoats; many new styles from Paris; of silk with thinnest lining of rubber; $22.50 to $36.

Also Domestic Cravenette Coats, in styles that have just arrived; $15 to $34.

Broadway, Second floor.

L. R. and Lea Corsets

IF you wear domestic corsets, you make no mistake if you buy the "L. R."—our particular make. For they are the best American-made corsets we know of. The present models show all the finest and latest points of correct corset-making.

Worthy running mates for the L. R. Corsets are found in the "Lea," which show the new and fashionable dip hips.

Hints of both:

At $1—L. R. Girdles of batiste; trimmed top and bottom with lace and ribbon; light and cool; for slender figures.

At $1—L. R. Corsets of jean and batiste; long, medium and short hips; medium and short bust; bias cut.

At $1.50—L. R. Corsets of coutil; low bust, medium long hips; lace-trimmed.

At $1.75—Lea Corsets of coutil; low bust, dip over hips, bias sides; lace-trimmed.

At $2.50—Lea Corsets of coutil; low bust, long dip over hips; garters attached.

At $3.75—L. R. Corsets of heavy coutil or batiste; low bust, very long over hips; for stout figures.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Onyx Tables

Under-Price

THE opportunity came to buy these handsome Onyx Tables at about one-third below their regular value, right in the face of the general announcement of a decided advance in the price of onyx on the general market.

These tables come from one of the best manufacturers in the trade. They are made of beautiful pieces of colored onyx, mounted on solid brass frames, gold plated. They are admirable suggestions for ornamental as well as useful bridal gifts; and yet, when offered at these unusually low prices, many housekeepers will be anxious to possess them for their own homes.

Tables with 9 x 9 in. onyx top and 4 x 4 in. lower shelf, at $7.50.

Tables with 10 x 10 in. onyx top and 5 x 5 in. lower shelf, at $9.

Tables with 15 x 15 in. heart-shaped onyx top, at $10.50.

Tables with 14 x 14 in. onyx tops and 12 x 12 in. lower shelf, at $16.50.

Pedestal shape Table, 40 in. tall, with 10 x 10 in. onyx slabs at top and bottom, at $20.50.

Tables with 12 x 12 in. round and square onyx top and bottom, shelves with onyx column legs, at $27.50.

Tables with 14 x 14 in. square onyx top and bottom shelves, with onyx column legs, at $32.50.

Tables with 18 x 18 in. onyx top on extra heavy frames, at $35.

Tables with 14 x 14 in. top and 6 x 6 in. lower shelf, on extra heavy cast brass frames, at $55.

Tables with 18 x 18 in. onyx top and 6 x 6 in. lower shelf, on extra heavy frames, at $125.

Table with 42-inch oval onyx top, on extra heavy frame, at $175.

Basement Lamp Store.

Stamped Linens

Under-Price

THE Summer home requires plenty of these cool, fresh-looking Linens to give it a thoroughly refreshing and tasteful appearance. Every housekeeper is interested in such an offering as is made today.

These very dainty linen pieces are stamped with various new designs. All are hemstitched, some have drawn-work designs; and all are worth about half more than their prices today.

These are the items:

20-inch Center-pieces, 30c and 45c.
24-inch Center-pieces, 45c and 65c.
27-inch Center-pieces, 60c.
36-inch Center-pieces, 70c and $1.
18x27-inch Tray Covers, 25c, 35c and 60c.
18x36-inch Scarfs, 35c, 50c and 75c.
18x54-inch Scarfs, 50c, 75c and $1.25.
18x72-inch Scarfs, 85c. 20x45-inch Scarfs, 45c.
20x54-inch Scarfs, 60c. 20x72-inch Scarfs, 70c.

Tenth street.

Girls' Tailored Suits

Considerably Below Value

WE'VE been lucky in inducing another manufacturer of Girls' high-class Tailor-made Suits to part with his sample line before Easter—something the average maker is loath to do.

The Suits are here today—in ample time for Easter Day wearing. Fifty in all, in the handsomest, best styles and materials the season has produced.

Fabrics are cheviot, etamine and broadcloth, in a variety of shades. Real values are

A Third to One-Half More

than the prices, which are $10 to $55. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Pretty Easter Palms

MOST attractive little Easter gifts consist of Palm Pots of quadruple-plated silverware, with a little growing palm in each. A quaint decoration for the Easter breakfast-table. And the price is trifling—

90c Each

Broadway and Tenth street.

Easter Shoes in the Economy Shoe Store

EVERYBODY wants new shoes to wear with the new Easter suit, or dress.

Our Main Shoe Store provides the handsomest shoes to be found in the city, at the fairest prices for which new, thoroughly well-made, stylish shoes can be bought; and our Under-Price Shoe Store also provides shoes of very excellent character in large variety of handsome styles, for about one-third less than they can be bought elsewhere, and a saving of a dollar or so on a pair is well worth while just at this time, when there are so many new things to buy.

Here are suggestions of Easter week offerings:

MEN'S SHOES

At $1.90, average value $3—Box and velour calf-skin, kid and patent leather Oxford Shoes, made on shapely Spring lasts with welted soles.

Box and kangaroo calfskin Laced Shoes with welted soles; well made on shapely lasts.

About two hundred pairs of our regular *Wear-Well* $3 Shoes in box calf and oil grain leather; a clean-up, and not all sizes.

WOMEN'S OXFORD SHOES

At $2—Oxford Shoes in kidskin, patent and enameled leather; many from our own $3 and $4 lines, others from good factories that are cleaning up the Summer product; shapes and heels to meet almost any taste.

At $1.85—Kidskin Oxford Shoes; shapely, handsome and comfortable; tips of kid and patent leather; heels medium concave; sizes practically complete. These shoes sell regularly at $2.50.

At $1.50—Tan kidskin Oxford Shoes; soft, lustrous and cool. This rich brown leather is scarce, and the chance to buy these shoes at almost half their value may not occur soon again.

At $1.20—Black kidskin medium and light-weight Oxford and Strap Shoes; worth a half more.

WOMEN'S BOOTS

At $2.40—Black kidskin Dress Boots, lace and button; in half a dozen good shapes. Also enameled leather, lace, in handsome styles; values average $3.50.

At $2—Kidskin Lace and Button Boots with welted soles of oak-tanned leather; very stylish, good-fitting lasts in all sizes and widths.

At $1.60—Women's Boots of firm chrome-tanned kidskin, with soles of oak-tanned leather, welted and stitched; style and quality such as sell at $2.50 or more.

Boys' and Girls' Shoes, in wide choice of styles and prices, and at substantial savings.

Basement.

Concerning Clothing For the Boys

IF you want to fit your boy out with a suit that he's bound to like, and that you'll recognize as a good investment, from a wearing point of view, get him one of these Norfolk Jacket Suits. Extra trousers with some suits; another kind with but one pair. Sizes 7 to 16 years. Specially priced at $5.

These be chilly days—a reefer or top-coat is necessary. As to the reefers, here are some of blue serge or cheviot, of just the right weight for now; sizes 5 to 12 years, at $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Under-Price Store

Basement

THE Easter Season makes many demands on one's pocket book. There are new clothes to be bought for the whole family, little presents to be given, necessaries for the house that won't brook being deferred any longer.

Here's where the Under-Price Store steps in—an economy on even a single necessity redounds to advantage of your whole shopping-list. And many such economies are possible here:

Lawn Waists at Little Prices

Three most attractive groups of Women's White Lawn Waists, at prices that should ensure their disappearing from here in a hurry:

At 85c—Front of embroidery, plaited back; neck finished with plaited ties.

At $1.25—Front of cluster plaits and embroidery insertion; plaited backs.

At $1.75—Cluster-plaited front; embroidery insertion forming yoke; cluster-plaited back.

Children's Guimpes and Guimpe Dresses

As soon as the weather makes them possible, guimpe dresses for their little ones step into high favor among mothers. We have prepared some interesting offerings of Children's pretty, new Guimpes and Guimpe Dresses today, at prices that will prove most attractive:

At 50c, worth 75c—Guimpes of fine lawn; bishop effect, embroidery insertion and edge at neck and sleeves; or round yoke with plaits and beading with ribbon; others with square yoke of hemstitched plaits, with embroidery insertion; sizes 2 to 14 years.

At 75c, worth $1—Guimpes in shirt-waist effect, with plain plaited front, or hemstitched plaits with embroidery insertion; turnover collars and cuffs, edged with lace or plaited band with embroidery. Sizes 4 to 14 years.

At $1 and $1.25—Fine lawn Guimpes; yoke of plaits with lace or embroidery insertion; or shirt-waist effect, with hemstitched plaited body and lace insertions. Sizes 2 to 14 years.

At $1 to $2—Guimpe Dresses of lawn, gingham and chambray; trimmed with embroidery, or embroidery and ribbon. Sizes 2 to 5 years.

At $1.25 and $2—White lawn Guimpe Dresses; circular collars with hemstitching and embroidery ruffle; or large collars; embroidery insertion and edging. Sizes 2 to 5 years.

At 50c—Gingham Dresses; yoke effect with ruffle over shoulders; extra wide skirts; sizes 6 months to 3 years.

Easter Bunnies, 25c

Frisky little Rabbits, drawing festive green wagons, with a freight of Easter eggs that are excellent eating. Formerly 40c each—today specially priced at 25c each.

Japanese Pottery

A group of oddly shaped pieces of Japanese pottery, of much decorative value for country houses and the like. Dark green grounds with bold designs in subdued tints. Prices are $1.25 to $4.25, instead of $1.50 to $6.50.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CHARGES FOR PREACHERS

Methodist Ministers Appointed at New York Conference.

Resolution for a Rearrangement of Boundaries—Jerome and Yale Excise Bills Opposed.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 6.—The New York Methodist Episcopal Conference passed a resolution to-day to appoint a committee of five to confer with a like committee of the New York East Conference for the purpose of rearranging the boundaries between the two.

The committee will report at the next annual Conference, and if the project be favorably considered, will memorialize the General Conference to readjust the boundaries. The committee will consist of the Presiding Elders of the New York and Poughkeepsie districts, with three others to be appointed.

A resolution was adopted protesting against District Attorney Jerome's movement to secure legislation legalizing the sale of liquor on Sunday. Another resolution adopted requests the Governor and Legislature not to enact the Yale bill, affecting country hotels, because it would nullify the local option features of the present excise law. The following appointments were made to-night:

NEW YORK DISTRICT.

Presiding Elder—C. W. Millard.
Andalusia—Eli Quick.
Bankville and Armonk—W. C. Oliver. Bedford Station and Bedford—W. C. Oliver. Boscobel—To be supplied. Buchanan—C. B. Conro.
Carmel—E. T. Iglehart. Croton Lake—To be supplied. Croton-on-Hudson—J. B. Cross.
Dobbs Ferry—R. E. Wilson.
East View—W. M. Nesbit.
Glenville—E. A. Lowther. Golden's Bridge—B. J. MacCutcheon.
Hartsdale—S. G. Keyser.
Irvington—M. L. Gates.
Katonah—G. P. Hoyt. Kensico and Valhalla—Harry Cornford.
Lake Mahopac—To be supplied.
Mount Kisco—F. H. Carpenter. Mount Zion—C. B. Landon.
New York, Bedford Street—S. E. Jones.
New York—Calvary, W. P. Odell and G. M. Peebles; Centenary, Hugh Houston; Chelsea, Philip Germond; Church of the People and Five Points Mission, A. K. Sanford; Church of the Saviour, J. S. Stone; Duane, R. H. Travis; Eighteenth Street, A. Jameson; Fordham, A. M. Gay; Forty-fourth Street, G. W. Grinton; Grace, L. A. Banks; Italian Mission, J. Vital; Jane Street, C. W. McPherson; Madison Avenue, Wallace MacMullen and A. Longacre; Metropolitan Temple Parish, Robert Bagnall; Metropolitan Temple, L. B. Logan; Franklin Street, H. V. Ross; Morris Heights, E. H. Carr; Mott Avenue, W. McK. Darwood; Park Avenue, D. W. B. Thompson; Perry Street, J. Rowe; St. Andrew's, Andrew Sidwell; St. James's, A. MacKenzie; St. Mark's, W. H. Brooks; St. Paul's, G. F. Eckman and R. Trevorow; St. Stephen's, B. H. Burch; Thirty-fifth Street, T. S. Bond; Tremont, J. J. Bingley; Twenty-fourth Street, E. S. Osburn; Union, R. E. Bell; Washington Heights—F. S. Cookman; Washington Square, J. J. Reed and W. B. Tower; Woodlawn Heights, W. F. Brust.
Nanuet—W. F. Anderson.
Peekskill—First Church, C. A. Holla; St. Paul's, F. C. Iglehart; Pleasantville, W. R. Blakely; Purchase, J. C. Hoyt; Purdy Station and North Salem, C. S. Oakley; Putnam Valley, Aaron Coons.
Scrub Oak—E. Cornielle.
Tarrytown—Asbury, J. W. A. Dodge; St. Paul's, J. G. Oakley; Tuckahoe, Robert H. Seeley.
West Pleasantville—J. P. Taylor; White Plains, G. E. Hite.
Yonkers—Central, J. L. Hartsock and W. H. Tillebandt; First Church, C. L. Walworth and Jacob E. Price; Mornemere, C. R. Ross; Italian Mission, J. Vital; Yorktown Heights, O. Van Kuren.

SUPPLEMENT.

J. M. King, Corresponding Secretary of the Church Extension Society.
J. R. Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University.
George Clarke, agent of the Conference Temperance Society.
W. E. Millar, Secretary of the International Young Man's Christian Association, New York.
J. H. Hannaford, President Drew Seminary for young women.
Isaac I. Peritz, Professor of Semitic Languages and Archaeology, Syracuse University.
C. S. Harrower, professor Drew Seminary for young women.
C. W. Skinner, Superintendent Washington Industrial Home, Washington, D. C.
D. M. Birmingham, Professor of Theology in Walden University, Nashville, Tenn.
Morgan McChesney, dean and professor Syracuse University.
E. S. Tipple, executive Secretary of the joint commission for twentieth century thank offering movement in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, New York.
Fields Hermance, executive Secretary of the Conference Claimants' Endowment Fund, member of Dobbs Ferry Quarterly Conference.
A. H. Lambert, missionary in Porto Rico.
C. E. Jayne, missionary in Utah.

NEWBURG DISTRICT.

Presiding Elder, A. J. Palmer.
Accord—To be supplied. Alligerville—To be supplied.
Bellvale—To be supplied. Bloomingburg—R. E. Smith. Bridgeville—To be supplied. Bullville—R. C. Aikins.
Callicoon—J. H. Windeler. Cannonsville—J. J. Henry. Central Valley—A. D. Bail. Chester—G. E. Barber. Cooks Falls—W. J. Calyer. Cornwall—Angelo Ostrander.
Deposit—W. A. Mackey. Downsville—J. W. Masamore.
East Branch—W. R. Reed. Edenville—F. A. Coons. Ellenville—Alfred Coons. Equinunk—G. E. Montross. Esopus—R. M. Roberts.
Fish's Eddy and French Woods—To be supplied.
Gardnertown—George A. McDonald. Goshen—William Ackroyd. Grahamville—N. L. Heroy.
Hancock—A. E. Lord. Highland—F. M. Turpenter. Highland Falls—F. Withey. Highland Hills—Van Ness Traver. Highland Mountain—To be supplied. Hurleyville—L. F. Piper.
Kenoza Lake—To be supplied. Kerhonkson—To be supplied.
Liberty—Edwin Hunt. Livingston Manor and Parksville—W. R. Hunt. Lookout and Union—To be supplied. Longeddy—R. L. Rose.
Marlboro—E. E. Count. Middle Hope—J. J. Billingsley. Middletown—Charles H. Cookman and A. Schriver. Milton—G. A. Shahan. Modena—Emmet Shaw. Monroe—F. B. Crispell. Montgomery—C. W. Albertl. Monticello—G. W. Dolyne. Mountainville—W. H. Finch.
Nepanock and Ulster Heights—W. E. Morse. New Paltz—G. M. Cranston. Newburg—Grace Church, E. M. Kniskern; St. John's, Clark Wright; Trinity, T. J. Barraclough. New Hamburg—To be supplied. Newport and Wurtsborough—W. B. Ridgway. Pine Bush—Joseph Long. Plattekill and Roseville—G. B. Clarke.
Ridebury—To be supplied. Rifton and Plutarch—H. W. Ackerley. Rockland and Lew Beach—John Anthony.
Sloatsburg and Tuxedo—F. C. Harding. Stevensville White Sulphur Springs, and Strongtown—H. Bullier. Stone Ridge—G. B. Mead. Sugar Loaf and Florida—L. P. Tucker.
Trout Creek and Loomis—To be supplied; Turner's—C. A. Dann Vail Gate—H. C. Earl.
Walden—W. H. Hickey. Warwick—D. Mackey. Otisky, Washingtonville—C. S. Deming. White Lake, Mongaup Valley, and Hurd—G. C. Morse.
L. R. Long, Principal of Walden High School and member of Quarterly Conference.
H. Bernhard, Financial Agent, Mutual Mission Assistance Society.

POUGHKEEPSIE DISTRICT.

Presiding Elder—F. J. Belcher.
Alford—To be supplied. Ancram—A. C. Wilber.
Bangall—Ralph Birdsall. Brewster—S. C. Horne.
Canaan—E. B. Coons. Chatham—Frederick Deming. Chelsea and New Hamburg—J. S. Lail. Claverack—To be supplied. Cold Spring—F. White. Copake—E. H. Todd.
East Chatham—J. S. Ladd. Elizaville—William P. Cadman.
Falls Village—J. C. Coddington. Fishkill—To be supplied. Fishkill-on-Hudson—Robert L. Frost.
Garrison—C. L. Mackey. Gayferdsville—E. T. Byles. Great Barrington—G. H. Smith.
Hillsdale and North Hillsdale—Simon Stephens. Rossetown—L. A. Robbins. Hudson—O. D. Ramsey. Hyde Park—R. Mikelham.
Johnsville—J. P. Carley.
Lagrangeville—To be supplied. Lakeville—C. H. Grubb. Lee—H. E. Wright and Thomas Lamont. Lenox—T. H. E. Richards. Lithgow and Ancram—To be supplied.
Matteawan—Arthur Thompson. Milan—To be supplied. Millbrook and Verbank—W. F. Ostrom. Millerton—M. B. Snyder.
New Fairfield, Haviland Hollow, and Reynoldsville—To be supplied. Norfolk—William Nicol. North Egremont—J. A. Hurn. North Germantown—J. S. Graham. North Goshen and South Norfolk—To be supplied. North Highlands—To be supplied.
Pawling—R. Stratton. Philmont—J. W. Asley. Pine Plains—Herbert Hazzard. Pleasant Valley—J. H. Lane. Poughkeepsie—Hedding, J. B. Mitchell; Trinity, W. S. Beartes; Washington Street, S. C. Warren. Poughquag—R. A. Lewis. Rock—Jesse Ackerman. Rhinebeck—C. A. Marchant. Rhinecliff and Hillside—H. N. Lewis.
Sharon—T. G. Warren. Sheffield and Ashley Falls—J. W. Bohlman. Spencertown—Samuel Bailey. Stockbridge and West Stockbridge—E. J. Keller. Stockport and Stottsville—E. M. Hess. Tivoli—J. H. Lincoln. Wappinger Falls—Jonas Inman. West Hillsdale—To be supplied. West Stockbridge and Quaecbery—To be supplied. West Taghkanic—G. H. Cheesboro. Wing Station and Dover Plains—J. H. Philips.
Richard Wheatley, Conference Historian, member of the Cold Spring Quarterly Conference.

KINGSTON DISTRICT.

Presiding Elder—I. L. Wilson.
Arena—R. B. Crawford; Arena, to be supplied; Ashland—George W. Thompson; Athens, H. B. Crowe.
Bloomville, N. O. Lent; Bloomville, D. H. Hiper; Bovina, to be supplied.
Cairo, James Douglass; Catskill, Frank Baile; Charlotteville, H. D. Chase; Coeymans, E. S. Potter; Corman's Hollow, A. G. Price; Cox-sackie, Maddy Shelton.
Deposit, J. S. Dean; Dormansville, to be supplied; Durham, H. Y. Murkland.
East Durham and Norton Hill—To be supplied. Eddyville—S. P. Calloway. Eminence—To be supplied.
Franklin—F. D. Abrams.
Gilboa—E. A. Buckhout. Glasco—H. I. Hoag. Greenville—M. F. Williams. Griffin Corners—W. H. Vaughan.
Haines Falls—D. Phillips. Halcottsville—M. O. Bennett. Hamden—W. L. Comstock. Hensonville—G. R. Abrams. Hobart—George G. Wilsey. Hunter—C. Segar.
Jefferson—Granville E. Kerr.
Kingston—Clinton Avenue, J. M. Cornish; East Kingston—W. H. Peters. St. James—P. M. Watters. Trinity—W. F. Compton.
Lawrenceville, to be supplied; Leeds, T. R. Wallace; Lexington, to be supplied; Livingstonville, to be supplied.
Malden—G. W. Ferris. Margaretville—A. A. Walker; Meridale, to be supplied.
New Baltimore—A. M. Morgan.
Oak Hill—J. W. Leadbeater; Olive Bridge, to be supplied.
Palenville—M. B. Cummings. Phoenicle—E. S. Miles. Pine Hill and Shandaken—G. B. Davis. Port Ewen—Fletcher Hamlin. Prattsville—James Empringham.
Ravena—George F. Snyder. Round Top and Acra—A. Schliermacher. Roxbury—I. M. Foster. Saugerties—Frank P. Harris.
Shokan—J. H. Fyfe. South Bethlehem—John McConnell. Stamford—W. H. Moser. Summit—D. F. Blakeney.
Tannersville—L. A. Allen. Treadwell—B. Seehoiser.
Walton—R. Knapp. West Fulton—To be supplied. West Hurley—F. C. Sommer. Windham—A. Quick. Woodstock—P. N. Chase.

HE TAUGHT "DOC" OWENS.

Passenger on Liner Found Gambler Apt at Card Game—Lost 6,000f.

Despite the vigilance of transatlantic steamship agents and of the New York police, Joseph Kohn, better known as "Doc" Owens, said to be an ocean card sharper, is still a frequent voyager across the Atlantic. This fact became known yesterday when it was learned that Kohn had arrived at New York on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland last week, and that in the course of that passage he had been exposed in a sensational manner in the smoke room of the liner.

On the Deutschland was a Mr. Sonsini, a cabin passenger, and it was he that furnished the bulk of the money that Owens won on the way to New York. Mr. Sensini's losses aggregated 6,000f. After the dramatic exposure of Owens in the smoke room the gambler returned 500f. of the winnings on condition that the loser would consider the affair closed.

Kohn booked as Owens, and when he boarded the liner and went to Purser Pultser for his stateroom key, that officer thought that there was something familiar about the man, but was unable to place him. It was on the second day out that Owens suggested a poker game to two new found acquaintances, Mr. Sensini and a Mr. Espeteen.

Mr. Sensini did not fancy poker, and after losing a hundred or so francs suggested that they plan an Italian game, which Owens said he did not know anything about. Mr. Sensini became instructor and Owens proved an apt pupil. Afterward Mr. Sensini is reported to have said that he knew the game before Mr. Sensini was born.

When the lights went out in the smoke room on the third day out the Italian was minus 6,000 of the 14,000f. that he had when he boarded the big ship off Cherbourg. That night he told a friend of his losses, and the friend advised him to give the remaining 8,000f. to Purser Pultser for safe keeping, which advice Mr. Sensini heeded. After that there was no more big play in the smoke room.

Mr. Sensini's losses, however, set several old-time voyagers to thinking. On Thursday one of them happened to pick up an old New York newspaper containing an account of the recent litigation between "Doc" Owens and the Earl of Rosslyn. The article was illustrated with a reproduction of the photograph that Inspector Titus, then Chief of Detectives, had taken of Owens for the Rogues' Gallery. One glance at the picture sufficed to show that the passenger on the Deutschland and the man who figured in the story were one and the same.

Straightway the discoverer of the strange passenger's identity journeyed to the smoking room. Owens was there seated at a table. Walking straight up to the table the man drew forth the paper and spread it out so that all could see the picture. Then, pointing at Owens and speaking in a loud voice, the man said:

"Gentlemen, there is on board the Deutschland at this moment one of the biggest card sharps in the United States. Here is his picture and there is the man."

Owens was confused, but quickly regained control of himself, and demanded to know what it was all about. He was told, and later was asked to return the 6,000f. to Mr. Sensini, but he refused, saying that he had won the money fairly. He added that if his accusers could prove him guilty of cheating he would give all the money to charity, but to Sensini never. Later he gave him back 500f., on the condition mentioned.

When the Deutschland arrived at New York Owens, it is said, expected to be arrested, and sent word to friends to meet him at the pier. When the liner was berthed, however, the steamship officers were slow in notifying the detectives, and Owens got away. The local steamship agents declare that he will have a hard time obtaining a passage on any future vessel that leaves New York for Europe this season.

MYSTERY IN GUNNER'S DEATH.

Brooklyn Barber Killed on Trip and Four Companions Are Arrested.

Frank Labisci, twenty-two years old, a barber, of 26 Melrose Street, Brooklyn, was shot in the throat and instantly killed yesterday afternoon on the meadows near Jamaica Bay and south of Woodhaven. Frank Labisci, a cousin of the dead man; Talo La Parti, and Leo Tarorone, all of the same address, and Antonio Palmintere of 368 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, are locked in cells at Richmond Hill.

The five men, all barbers, went fishing on Jamaica Bay early in the afternoon. They carried shotguns as well as fishing tackle, and on going ashore shot at birds and shells flipped in the air. It was sometime during the late afternoon that Labisci received his death wound. Some men working at a pumping station, a mile or more distant from the scene of the shooting, wandered over toward the barbers and were told by them that their companion had accidentally killed himself. They hastened to telephone for an ambulance and the police.

The men vehemently protested against their arrest, alleging that the shooting was an accident and was done by Labisci himself. Capt. Heckman thinks the position of the wound indicates that the story is unlikely.

REPORTED ROCKEFELLER GIFT.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 6.—John D. Rockefeller, according to a report widely circulated here to-day, is to endow the University of Nebraska in the sum of $666,000, provided the State will appropriate a sum sufficient to make the total endowment $1,000,000. An immediate appropriation, however, is impossible, as the Legislature will adjourn to-morrow.

Men closely connected with the university who credited the report say it was their understanding the endowment was to be in the form of a new building. Chancellor Andrews would neither confirm nor deny it. He said he had no statement to make and preferred not to discuss the matter at present.

SONG BETTER THAN SERMONS.

Magistrate Crane, in the Essex Market Court, yesterday, refused warrants to six policemen for the arrest of performers who took part in several Sunday "sacred" concerts. They declared that they had seen these persons singing in concert halls and theatres in street costumes, but in violation of the law as interpreted by Corporation Counsel Rives in an opinion.

"You policemen are wasting your time in coming before me in such cases," said the Magistrate. "I disagree entirely with Mr. Rives, and do not approve of his action in trying to stop these innocent Sunday amusements. His construction of that section is legally wrong, and I think I can prove it to him. I am one of those who believe in the elevating influence of music. There is more religious influence in one wholesome song than in ten sermons."

Mrs. Ida Flagler's Condition.

The publication yesterday of the statement that Mrs. Ida S. Flagler, whose husband, Henry M. Flagler, secured a divorce in Florida on the ground that she was incurably insane, had in part recovered her mental faculties, and was progressing rapidly to a complete cure, is asserted by those who have charge of Mrs. Flagler to be without foundation. Mrs. Flagler is under the care of Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, at The Orchard, the Summer home of Francis Wilson, at New Rochelle. Dr. MacDonald said yesterday that her condition was unchanged, and that the drives she has taken in the company or with attendants, and which were supposed to indicate improvement, were only a part of the treatment that Mrs. Flagler has been receiving.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE NEWARK CONFERENCE

Reports of the Treasurer and the Committee of Statistics.

Church Membership Increased 1,169, and That of Sunday Schools Decreased 1—The Rev. T. P. Frost Retained in Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 6.—The forty-sixth annual session of the Newark Methodist Conference, in the Halsey Street Methodist Church, was adjourned this afternoon after the announcement of the appointments for the year. The Rev. T. P. Frost, pastor of St. Paul's Church, this city, was retained, and he was compelled to withdraw his acceptance of a call to Baltimore.

The morning was taken up in the reading of various reports, the most important of which was that of the Committee of Statistics, showing an increase during the year of 1,169 in the number of full Church members and of 167 in the number of probationers. The total number of members is 47,905. There are 181 preachers, 1 more than last year. One hundred and seventeen more children were baptized, and there is a decrease of one in the adult baptisms. There was also a decrease of 1 in Sunday school membership.

The Treasurer's report showed a total of $60,035 paid for conference benevolences, against $54,236 last year. The grand total of contributions for benevolences for the year was $105,264.

The following is a full list of the appointments:

Newark District.

Presiding Elder, W. L. Hoagland, four years.
ARLINGTON—C. E. Little.
BASKING RIDGE—E. S. Jamison. BELLEVILLE—J. O. Winner. BERNARDSVILLE—C. M. Van Gieson. BLOOMFIELD—Park Church, C. E. Woodruff.
CALDWELL—Arthur Lucas. CHATHAM—D. F. Diefendorf.
DENVILLE—T. E. Gordon.
EAST ORANGE—Calvary, F. C. Baldwin; Ferry Church, H. C. Thompson; Park Avenue, R. H. Urmy; Sandford Street, G. Spencer.
GREEN VILLAGE—F. H. Adell, supply.
HARRISON—Davis Memorial, C. J. Hull. HILTON—To be supplied.
IRVINGTON—W. Ryder.
KEARNY—Grace, to be supplied.
LIVINGSTON—To be supplied.
MADISON—R. Faulks. MAPLEWOOD—To be supplied. MENDHAM—George Mooney. MONTCLAIR—J. Y. Dobbins. MORRISTOWN—J. L. Hurlburt.
NEWARK—Centenary, Henry Spellmeyer; Central, W. H. Morgan and G. F. Dickinson. (Church extension charge—Montgomery Street, C. J. Hoyt; St. Andrew's, D. Eaton; St. James's, G. M. Keene; West Orange, N. E. Davis, supply; Dashiell Memorial, J. H. E. Shults; De Grow, W. E. Palmer; Eighth Avenue, Wesley Martin; Franklin Street, F. S. Stimpson; Halsey Street, J. A. Cole; Roseville, T. L. Conltas; St. Luke's, S. T. Wilson; St. Paul's, T. F. Frost; South Market Street, Stanley Davis, supply; Summerfield, W. S. Robinson; Trinity, A. R. Cronce; Union Street, J. A. Owen. NEW PROVIDENCE—Albert Van Dusen. NEW VERNON—To be supplied. NUTLEY, Elbert Clement.
ORANGE—Frank MacDaniel.
PARSIPPANY—Supply. PINE BROOK and CLINTON—G. F. Apgar. PLEASANT PLAINS and UNION VILLAGE—To be supplied.
ROCKAWAY VALLEY—U. O. S. Perkins, supply.
SOUTH ORANGE—H. F. Randolph. SPRINGFIELD—J. H. Egbert. SUMMIT—A. H. Tuttle and W. S. Coeyman.
VAILSBURG—J. H. Smith, supply. VERONA—W. W. C. Walker.
WHIPPANY—To be supplied. WATESSING—P. G. Blight.
H. J. Huts, President of Drew Theological Seminary, and member of Madison Quarterly Conference.
J. F. Dodd, Assistant Recording Secretary Missionary Society, and member of Roseville, Newark, Quarterly Conference.
C. F. Sitterly, Professor, Drew Theological Seminary, and member of Madison Quarterly Conference.
J. A. Gutteridge, Financial Secretary American University, and member of Roseville, Newark, Quarterly Conference.
J. C. Goodrich, agent of the American Bible Society in the Philippine Islands.

Jersey City District.

Presiding Elder, J. R. Wright.
ALLENDALE—Archer Memorial, W. A. Knox. ALPINE—F. A. Mason. ARCOLA—L. H. Hough, supply.
BARRYVILLE, N. Y.—F. L. Rhodes. BAYONNE—First Church, H. J. Johnston; Forty-fourth Street, M. E. Grant. BERGEN POINT—F. W. Fleming. BLOOMINGDALE, (P. O., Butler)—A. J. Turner.
CAMPGAW—William Jackson, supply. CENTREVILLE and GREENVILLE, N. Y.—J. H. Piper. COLEVILLE and LIBERTYVILLE—E. H. Atwood. COLLABAN, Penn., (P. O., Frutcheys, Penn.)—V. A. Wood.
DINGMANS, Penn.—A. A. Austin, supply.
ENGLEWOOD—J. W. Dally.
GARNERVILLE—W. Sloat, supply. GRANTWOOD and WEEHAWKEN—H. K. Enright, supply.
HACKENSACK—Asbury, R. W. Elliott; First Church, H. B. Leech. HASBROUCK HEIGHTS—Alfred Evans. HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—S. P. Hammond. HEWETT and RINGWOOD—R. H. Rhinesmith, supply. HILLSDALE—Gardner and W. Tinney.
JERSEY CITY—Brown Memorial Church, W. R. Neff; Centenary, C. S. Kemble; Emory, G. G. Vogel; Grace, J. F. Andrews; Helding, G. W. Gardner; James, J. E. Apply; Lafayette, William Redheffer; Linden Avenue, Thomas Hall; Palisade, R. A. Brown; St. Paul's, S. H. Ruth; Simpson, R. M. Aylsworth; Trinity, R. K. Bord; West Side Avenue, W. C. O'Donnell; Union Place, J. C. Mosher.
LEONIA—L. M. Edwards, supply.
MATAMORAS, Penn.—O. J. Shoop. MIDDLE SMITHFIELD—D. H. Gridley. MIDLAND PARK—W. P. Kiefer. MIDVALE—George Whitehead. MILFORD, Penn.—Victor A. Wood.
NEW CITY and CENTENARY, N. Y.—George Fountain and Alfred Glasier, supply. NEWFOUNDLAND—I. C. Starr. NYACK, N. Y.—E. J. Appley.
OAKLAND VALLEY, N. Y.—N. L. Bogardus, supply. OTISVILLE, N. Y.—E. F. Fowler.
PALISADES, N. Y.—A. H. Limouze. PARK—J. S. Burton, supply. PEARL RIVER, N. Y., and MONTVALE—P. S. Mobrystz. PIERMONT, N. Y.—George Angleman. PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—W. A. Chadwick.
RIDGEFIELD PARK—A. L. Wilson. RIDGEWOOD—C. C. Mottes. ROCKLAND LAKE and CONGRESS, N. Y.—E. O. Howland.
SPARROWBUSH and MONGAUP, N. Y.—J. B. Currie. SPRING VALLEY and MONSEY, N. Y.—Frank Chadwick. STONEY POINT, N. Y.—L. F. Bowman; First Church, D. W. Ryder. SUFFERN, N. Y.—W. C. Timbrell. SUSSEX—C. E. Scudder.
THIELLS, N. Y.—W. C. Wigman, supply.
VERNON and GLENWOOD—A. Armstrong. VIOLA and WESLEY CHAPEL, N. Y.—A. L. Smith.
WALDWICK—A. J. Conklin. WEST TOWN and UNIONVILLE, N. Y.—G. Carter.
T. H. Landon, Principal of Bordentown Military Institute, and member of Hedding, Jersey City, Quarterly Conference.
J. W. Young, Secretary of Committee of Appointments of the Missionary Society, and member of Emory, Jersey City, Quarterly Conference.
C. R. Barnes, Field Agent, City Evangelization Union.

Elizabeth District.

Presiding Elder, Daniel Halleron.
ASBURY and BETHLEHEM—G. F. Iliman. BLOOMSBURY—A. J. Bliss. BOUND BROOK—P. L. Rounds.
CALIFON and FAIRMOUNT—W. S. Newman. CENTERVILLE and STANTON—Isaac Bert, supply. CHESTER—C. C. Gibson, supply. CLINTON and ALLERTON—Andrew Henry. COKESBURG—George Olsen, supply. CRANFORD—First Church, C. L. Joseph; St. Paul's, J. E. J. Rhodes.
DUNELLEN—S. K. Doolittle.
EAST MILLSTONE—J. E. Whiteside, supply. ELIZABETH—Fulton Street, W. S. Galloway; Epworth Church, F. H. Murdick; Park Church, Frederick Bloom; St. James's, O. C. Wilding. EVERETTSTOWN and MILFORD—J. W. McManiman, supply.
FINESVILLE—S. D. Decker. FLANDERS and DRAKESTOWN—R. H. Conklin. FLEMINGTON—P. C. Beacon. FRENCHTOWN—M. A. Johnston.
GLADSTONE—A. A. Anderson.
HIGH BRIDGE—E. E. Roberson.
JUNCTION and GLEN GARDNER—M. L. Andriese.
LEBANON—W. B. Wire.
METUCHEN—J. H. Timbrell. MT. HOREB (Post Office Martinsville)—C. E. Walton. MT. ZION—F. A. Vanscriber, supply.
NEW DOVER—G. T. Watts, supply. NEW GERMANTOWN—J. E. Curry, supply. NORTON and MT. SALEM—B. S. Crowcroft, supply.
PATTENBURG and LITTLE YORK—H. W. Ewing, supply. PERTH AMBOY—G. T. Jackson. PLAINFIELD—First Church, W. C. Spodgrass; Grace, E. L. Earp; Monroe Avenue, John McMurray.
QUAKERTOWN—M. L. Rhodes.
RAHWAY—First Church and Linden, W. M. Johnston; Trinity, J. H. Howard. RARITAN—J. B. Heard. ROSELLE—H. M. Simpson, R. W. Ewtz, supply.
SCOTCH PLAINS—George Shaw, supply. SEABEANTVILLE—R. S. Young. SOMERVILLE—E. N. Crasto. STATEN ISLAND—Asbury, (New Springville,) E. C. Butcher; Bethel, (Tottenville,) Enoch Meacham; Grace, (Port Richmond,) E. M. Garton; Kingsley, (Stapleton,) J. C. Howard; St. John's, (Rossville,) J. H. Baylis, supply; St. Mark's, (Prince's Bay,) S. H. Jones; St. Paul's, (Tottenville,) W. C. Kinsey; Summerville, (Mariners' Harbor,) M. D. Church; Trinity, (West New Brighton,) J. O. Spargon; Woodrow, (Rossville,) Isaac Thomas. STOCKTON, ROSEMONT, and KINGWOOD—George Price, supply. SUCCASUNNA—John Bovenieser.
WESTFIELD—C. M. Anderson. WHITEHOUSE—S. D. Harris. WOODBRIDGE—M. W. Wermer.
J. R. Daniels, conference evangelist and member of Perth Amboy Quarterly Conference.
W. T. Helms, Chaplain in United States Navy and member of First Church, Rahway Quarterly Conference.
G. H. Whitney, President emeritus of Centenary Collegiate Institute and member of First Church, Plainfield Quarterly Conference.

Paterson District.

Presiding Elder, C. S. Ryman.
ANDERSON and MOUNT LEBANON—William Aten. ANDOVER—Albert Cain.
BELVIDERE—G. E. Monisdale. BLAIRSTOWN—O. M. Wood. BOONTON—Nathaniel Brooks. BRANCHVILLE—F. S. Garris. BROADWAY—D. D. Smalley, supply. BUTTZVILLE and FREE UNION—B. Tompkins.
COLUMBIA and HAINESBURG—H. P. King. DOVER—First Church, William Eakins; Grace, M. T. Gibbs.
EAST RUTHERFORD—F. J. Hubach.
FRANKFORT PLAINS—Charles Cain, supply. GERMAN VALLEY—S. B. Durnell, supply. GLEN VIEW—T. J. Clark, supply.
HACKETTSTOWN—J. G. Johnston. HAINESVILLE and CENTREVILLE—R. W. Lake, supply. HARMONY and STEWARTSVILLE—W. H. Carson. HIBERNIA—M. S. Lambert. HOPATCONG and HURDTOWN—Hollis R. Scott, supply. HOPE—W. H. Burley.
JOHNSONBURG—To be supplied.
KINGSLAND—E. J. Bond, supply.
LAFAYETTE—William Burd, supply. LITTLE FALLS—C. C. Woodruff.
MONTVILLE—Henry Hughes, supply. MOUNT FREEDOM and MILLBROOK—A. C. Covey. MOUNT HERMON—S. O. Rusby. MOUNT HOPE and RICHARD MINE—W. M. Keller, supply. MOUNTAIN VIEW—I. Dice.
NEWTON—A. B. Richardson. NORTH PATERSON—Richard Johns.
OXFORD—A. M. Harris.
PASSAIC—G. W. Smith. PATERSON—Belle Vista, to be supplied; Calvary, H. E. Curtis; Cedar Cliff, C. C. Winans; Cross Street, W. M. Trumbower; Embury, W. W. Vanderhoff; Grace, L. C. Muller; Market Street, J. M. Meeker; Paterson Avenue, C. Mayham; Prospect Street, W. S. McGowan; Simpson, Arthur Lucas; Trinity, J. A. Hensey; Wesley Church, C. K. Hutchinson. WEST PATERSON—H. C. Tyrie, supply. PHILLIPSBURG—First Church, Charles Waldron. Wesley Church, F. L. West. PORT GOLDEN and CHANGEWATER—W. H. Hagerty. PORT MORRIS—A. W. Willever. PORT MURRAY and MOUNT BETHEL—Richard Gray, supply.
ROCKAWAY—W. J. Hampton. RUTHERFORD—J. F. Maschman.
SPARTA—D. W. C. Ramsey. STANHOPE and WATERLOO—C. W. Demmings. STILLWATER—To be supplied. SUMMERFIELD—Alexander Scott, supply. SWARTSWOOD—H. W. Seifert, supply.
TEBO—W. L. Gray, supply. TRANQUILLITY—William Stout.
VIENNA and JANES CHAPEL—W. C. James, supply.
WALPACK CENTRE—Samuel Jones. WASHINGTON—D. B. F. Randolph. WHARTON—W. E. Blakeslee.
Alexander Craig, Corresponding Secretary of the Conference Board of Education, member of Newton Quarterly Conference.
J. H. Robertson, conference evangelist and member of Market Street, Paterson, Quarterly Conference.
W. H. McCormick, conference temperance agent and member of First Church, Dover, Quarterly Conference.
C. D. Morrix, missionary to Korea.
John Krantz, general sales agent of the Methodist Book Concern and member of Wesley Church, Paterson, Quarterly Conference.

NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

Contributions for Benevolent Purposes Are About $70,000.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., April 6.—Presiding Elder Chadwick made the announcement to-day that the business of the New York East Conference probably cannot be concluded to-morrow, and the appointments of ministers may not be announced until Wednesday.

The Rev. J. Howard Hand introduced a resolution that all appointments of ministers in the conference should be for three years, doing away with the present one-year plan. There was considerable discussion over the measure, and it was finally tabled.

It was announced that the Rev. John Lee Brooks, pastor of the Methodist Church in Darien, will not accept an appointment in this conference again, as he is going South to engage in educational work. He is a supply preacher and a professor in Columbia University, New York.

The Rev. William Perkins Estes, Treasurer of the conference, has deposited here the sum of $70,000, the annual collection for the several benevolent causes maintained by the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was brought to the conference by the 300 ministers who are in attendance.

It was voted to hold the session of the conference in 1904 in Brooklyn.

PANAMA ROAD'S REPORT.

Income Account Statement Shows Increased Surplus—New Pacific Mail Contract.

The Panama Railroad Company yesterday published its annual report for the year ended Dec. 31 last. The income account shows:

	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	$2,702,676	$3,106,709
Operating expenses	1,956,116	2,455,207
Net earnings	$806,700	$761,502
Depreciation	6,000	5,100
Balance	$800,700	$756,402
Charges	505,815	496,812
Surplus	$295,885	$259,590

The report says that the company's operations on the Isthmus were seriously hampered by revolutionary disturbances which continued during the year and caused the company large expense for the gratuitous transportation of Government troops and material under its concessionary contract with the United States of Colombia. It continues:

Numerous new taxes and imposts which restricted traffic were levied by the Government that were lately in part discontinued. The company's relations with the Colombian Government, both National and State, continue friendly, all differences that arose during war operations having been satisfactorily adjusted. New contracts were entered into with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to cover traffic on the Pacific Coast north of Panama and with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the Cia Sud Americana de Vapores to cover traffic on the coast south of Panama, which resulted in the discontinuance in June, 1902, of the company's steamship service on the Pacific between Panama and San Francisco, that had not proved as remunerative as desired. Under the new contract with the Pacific Mail weekly departures from Panama and San Francisco have been maintained.

At the annual meeting yesterday the old Board of Directors was re-elected.

Died, but Not When Dreams Foretold.

RED BANK, N. J., April 6.—Samuel Golden, thirty-two years old, died at his home in Middletown to-day. The man was eccentric, and was troubled by dreams that he had about two years ago, in each of which he dreamed that he was going to die on Nov. 13 last.

VAN DYKE PRAISES CREED

No More Heresy Trials, He Says, Under New Conditions.

Before the Presbyterian Union the Professor Describes the Prospects of Churches as Better.

The April meeting of the Presbyterian Union was held last evening in the parlors and banquet hall of the Hotel Savoy. Before the speaking and musical entertainment there was a reception of the members and their guests. President Robert C. Ogden presided and introduced the speakers.

The Rev. Arthur J. Brown, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, told of the great opportunities he believed that there are for work in foreign fields. He said, in part:

"The nations of the earth are extending their trade and political power everywhere, and we have entered as a world power in the Philippines. I know we are there with our railroad and bridge builders. But there is another influence in which we share, and it is the evil one of the extension of the saloons, gambling, and other vices. In China I saw places where they sold what was called 'delightful juice.' It was Scotch whisky and American beer. When I went to Jerusalem I saw a new and magnificent building, and on asking what it was for, was told that it was 'a Yankee gambling hell.' Are we to leave Asia to be revolutionized by God or the devil?"

John H. Converse, Chairman of the Assembly's Evangelistic Committee of Philadelphia, spoke of the necessity of missionary work at home in the cities, citing that the Protestant Church people of New York are but 10 per cent. of the population, and in Chicago much less. He expressed great hope in the future through a spirit of missionary work, which he declared was becoming more manifest each year and more promising with time.

Prof. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., Moderator of the General Assembly, said in part:

"The great thing is to have some work to do, some one to love on earth and the One to love above. I am sorry that I have not always had the sympathy of my friends in New York. If there were more of the outdoor healthy, hearty Christianity of men and women there would be more conversions. There is too much asking how the church is prospering rather than what good work it is doing. The question should be: What are the prospects of our church?

"They are brighter, because the whole spirit is changing from apologetic to missions. We are getting rid of every considerable hindrances and are looking to the right source of inspiration. We have been giving undue attention to the minor points of doctrine through the last twenty years. For many years we have been misrepresented as to what we taught and believed. We have been hampered with predestination, which was interpreted as meaning that the certain elect were certain to be saved, and so there was no use

ARGUMENTS BEGUN ON FRANCHISE TAX APPEAL

Opposing Counsel Address the Court of Appeals at Albany.

Attorney General Cunneen Upholds the Ford Law and Messrs. Brown and Page Attack It.

ALBANY, April 6.—Final argument in the franchise tax adjudication began to-day before the Court of Appeals. Attorney General Cunneen and two of the lawyers representing the seven corporations which are testing the Ford law on appeal were heard. The corporations concerned are the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, Brooklyn City Railroad Company, Consolidated and New Amsterdam Gas Companies, Twenty-third Street Railway Company, and Central Crosstown Railroad Company.

All the cases involve the validity of certain portions of Chapter 712 of the Laws of 1899, which subject to taxation "special franchises," which are defined as the rights of street railroads, gas, pipe line, telegraph, and telephone companies, and similar public service corporations, in the public streets and places.

There was a notable audience in attendance when the argument began to-day. The corporations had an imposing array of counsel, but Mr. Cunneen alone represented the State.

MR. CUNNEEN'S ARGUMENT.

Attorney General Cunneen, in his opening address, dealt first with the vast importance of the cases, whose importance, he said, appeared from the fact that the assessments for 1902 aggregated $268,017,770, and the taxes, estimated by the State Tax Commissioners, assessed during the three years, aggregated $18,412,884, or about one-fifth of the total amount estimated to be necessary to rebuild the canals of the State.

"It is established that the property is of the value at which it is assessed," Mr. Cunneen continued; "that it has, and needs, all the protections of government, for which taxes are levied; that the Legislature has enacted that it must pay its proportion of the money needed for the use of the Government; that the property of the corporations appears upon the assessment rolls of the City of New York for the year 1900, and to have been regularly assessed and taxed."

He declared that the assertion that a tax on the right to occupy the public streets violates the obligations of the contract under which it is held is based on the erroneous assumption that purchase money and taxation are the same, that the conditions on which the grants were made by the public were in the nature of a consideration similar to the money that the State receives when it sells public lands to an individual. He held that the tax is imposed not as a consideration for the grant but because it needed to maintain government to protect the corporations in the enjoyment of the grant.

He met the argument that it is impossible to fix the value of the franchise for the purpose of taxation with the contention that practical experience proves the contrary, as many of these rights have been bought, sold, and leased. The stock of these corporations has a known market value, and if it is practicable to determine the value of these franchises when it is desired to consolidate corporations and effect monopoly in the business of transportation, and in the stock market, it is equally practicable to determine their value for the purpose of taxation.

Referring to the argument that the statute violates the home rule provisions of the State Constitution, he denied that the statute in terms or in effect vests the exclusive power of valuing this property in the State Tax Commissioners. Their valuation is only tentative, he declared, and is subject to revision and correction by the local Assessors. It is competent for the Legislature to determine what property shall be assessed, and to prescribe rules by which the local Assessors are to be governed in assessing it.

STATE ASSESSMENT NOT VITAL.

He further argued that, even if the court should determine that the provision vesting the power in the State Tax Commissioners is void, this part of the statute is separable from the first section, which declares the property subject to taxation. The first section in conjunction with the charter of the City of New York, requiring the Board of Taxes and Assessments of that city to put all taxable property upon their books affords a complete scheme for the assessment and taxation of this property, with the part taken by the State Tax Commissioners entirely eliminated.

The purpose of the entire special franchise legislation, he held, was to subject the property to assessment and taxation, and not merely to furnish employment to the State Tax Commissioners. The main purpose of the Legislature should not fail even if the precise means provided to carry it into effect should fail.

He contended that the case of the corporations rests upon a purely technical abstract proposition. They have no grievance which they are entitled to have the court redress. Their property was subject to this assessment. It was put ultimately upon the proper books by the proper officers, and for the correct amount. They should not evade the payment of their just dues to the State merely because the State Tax Commissioners took some part in the various steps that led up to the assessment, which part was unnecessary to its accomplishment.

He cited two cases which arose in Albany some years ago, a statute had been enacted which required the Grand Jury of the county to be drawn from the list of the petit jurors, and a Grand Jury thus selected indicted prisoners. The prisoners were tried before lawfully constituted petit jurors and convicted.

In the Court of Appeals it was urged that this special method of drawing a Grand Jury was void. The court so held, but affirmed the conviction upon the ground that the prisoners had been indicted in due and proper form and put upon their trial before a valid court and jury, and convicted on legal evidence.

He finally took up the contention of some of the corporations that they acquired the franchise which they enjoy within the city of New York in installments. The assessments are made up on the complete franchise, while they hold that each of the installments which go to make the complete franchise should be separately assessed; that the franchise as a unit is more valuable than it would be in fragments; that they should be assessed for the fragments rather than for the unit.

The Attorney General argued that the corporations are properly assessable for property which they possess at the value which it has in the condition in which they possess and enjoy it. The word "such" is used with reference to the complete franchise, and not with reference to its fractions.

PLEAS FOR THE CORPORATIONS.

Ex-Judge Charles F. Brown, for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, followed Mr. Cunneen, on the home rule phase of the case. He dwelt at length upon the contention that the purpose of Section 2, Article X., of the State Constitution, was to preserve to the electors of localities the right to control local government.

The true meaning of the section, he declared, is that such official functions as at the adoption of the Constitution were exercised for the purpose of local government officials then existing, should continue to be performed by those who should be elected by these electors or appointed by such local authorities as the Legislature should direct. The Legislature does not possess the power to transfer to an official appointed by the Governor the power to exercise such official functions.

The special franchise tax law, he held, violates this provision of the constitution in that it transfers from the office of local assessor to the office of State Tax Commissioner the function of assessing property for local purposes. He ridiculed as hardly worthy of serious consideration the State's contention that the part of the Tax Commissioners in the assessment was only incidental, and that the assessment was really and finally made by local officers.

"The duty of the local assessors," said he, "to place the special franchise valuations fixed and determined by the State Board upon the assessment rolls is ministerial solely—the whole theory of the special franchise tax law is to give the power of assessing that property to the State Board of Tax Commissioners, and that body is the only tribunal authorized to give a hearing to the parties assessed.

"What is made plain by the law is that intangible franchises were never assessable until the passage of this act. The declaration that they be assessed by State officers forbids their assessment by any other officers. The assessment compiled by them does not represent the judgment of local assessors, but that of the State Board."

The second main contention of Judge Brown was that the Tax Commissioners were in error in assessing all of the special franchises as a single franchise and at one aggregate sum. The Metropolitan system, he declared, was composed of several formerly independent corporations, each having a separate original franchise of its own. Some of its lines do not adjoin and form continuous routes of travel, and in general the separate franchises owned and controlled by the company should have been assessed separately if at all. Indeed, he held, the statute specifically calls for this manner of assessment.

MR. PAGE IS HEARD.

William H. Page, Jr., for the Twenty-third Street and Central Cross-Town Companies, contended that the function of assessment for the purpose of general taxation is an exclusively local one. Not only has the function as a matter of fact been exclusively local during the whole history of the State, but it has been expressly decided that control over this function is a right secured to the localities under the Constitution.

In other words, he argued, the constitutional method of assessing property for purposes of general taxation is by local officers only. The theory that the State may deprive localities of this function to a limited extent he denied.

The contention that the so-called "special franchise" constitutes a new species of property with the distinguishing feature that it is partly intangible and not localized, and therefore warrants its assessment by a State official, he opposed. He declared unsound Justice Smith's view that the State may deprive the localities of the right of assessing certain kinds of property on the ground that to do so is reasonably incidental to some admitted State power. He also contravened Justice Smith's opinion that assessment is an incident of taxation.

"Whether localities may be deprived of a given function of government," he argued, "depends upon whether the function is one over which the State possesses the paramount power or whether the function is purely local in its nature. This theory, upon which the respondent's whole brief proceeds, is consistent with every decision in this State.

"The cases before the court really involve the question whether the localities have any constitutional right to local government. If the function of assessing property for purposes of general taxation can be taken from the localities, there is no function which cannot be taken away, for the office of assessor is historically the perfect example of an exclusively local function of government.

"The Special Franchise Tax act, by depriving the localities of their control over the assessment of property situated within their limits, strikes at the very roots of local self-government, and a law which must be supported by such unsound and pernicious doctrines cannot be sustained."

Mr. Page was still arguing when the court adjourned at 2 P. M. He will be followed by Frank H. Platt. It is expected that the case will occupy the court during all of to-morrow's sitting.

VOTE MACHINES IN THE CITY.

Mayor Low Said to Favor the Remsen Bill Despite Its Mandatory Features.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—Assemblyman Remsen said to-night that before leaving New York City to-day he had learned positively that if his bill providing for the purchase of voting machines by New York City is sent to Mayor Low he will sign it notwithstanding its mandatory feature.

"Having the assurance that the Mayor favors the bill," said Mr. Remsen, "I will favor call it up at the earliest opportunity, and do all in my power to pass it. My understanding is that if the bill is passed through the Assembly the Mayor will take a hand in getting it through the Senate.

"All the howl that has been made about boodle in connection with this bill proceeds from Tammany sources. Tammany does not want the bill passed because it would mean absolutely honest elections in New York City. Returns from the east side could not be delayed and doctored, as they have been in past years. The Mayor appreciates that the passage of the bill would be a good thing for the Republican Party in New York City, and that is why he wants it."

FIGHTING THE CANAL BILL.

John I. Platt Files a Protest with the Governor.

ALBANY, April 6.—John I. Platt of Poughkeepsie, who at nearly every hearing on the Thousand-Ton Barge Canal bill appeared in earnest opposition thereto, today filed with Gov. Odell a brief opposing the measure, which is in the Governor's hands.

Mr. Platt speaks, he says, in behalf of the New York State Tax and Transportation Reform Association, and on behalf of the people of the State of New York, who must pay the cost, whether that be provided by a direct tax on their property or by an equally onerous tax on their business.

Fitzpatrick Bill Protest.

Dr. Alexander Lambert, President of the New York State Medical Association, on behalf of himself, Dr. Stephen Smith, Chairman of committee, New York County Medical Association, and Dr. Frederick Holme Wiggin, last night issued a statement addressed to Isaac L. Burnett, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities, protesting against the bill introduced by Assemblyman Fitzpatrick as a substitute for Senator Elsberg's bill abolishing the office of Coroner in this city. The protest is based on the assertion that the Fitzpatrick substitute bill would not only perpetuate but would aggravate all the evils of the present Coroner's system, which the Elsberg bill would effectually remedy.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, April 6.—The Senate passed the following bills to-night:

Assemblyman AGNEW'S—Amending the banking law relative to the investment of capital of trust companies, by permitting loans up to 60 per cent. of the value of property instead of 50 per cent., as at present.

Senator MARSHALL'S—Empowering the New York City sinking fund to convey to the Pennsylvania Railroad that section of a street to be closed in New York City, where the company proposes to erect a railroad station.

Senator LEWIS'S—Providing for the acquisition and improvement of lands in Rochester for park purposes.

Senator LEWIS'S—Extending to the Deputy Clerk of Police Courts in second-class cities the same powers enjoyed by the Clerk of Police Courts.

Senator TOWNSEND'S—Providing that all hotels in cities and villages other than cities of the first class shall be equipped with fire-proof rope fire-escapes, one for each room.

Senator MARSHALL'S—Permitting attorneys of other States to act as associate counsel in cases brought in this State.

Senator FITZGERALD'S—Designating Columbus's Discovery Day, Oct. 12, as a public holiday.

These bills were passed in the Assembly:

Assemblyman FITZPATRICK'S—Taxing seats in Exchanges and Boards of Trade.

Assemblyman McKEOWN'S—Providing that the holder of a descriptive memoranda of pawned goods shall be presumed to be the owner of such goods if the pawn ticket be lost.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

EMMA A. TOTTEN.—Eleven deficiency judgments, aggregating $37,500, were docketed yesterday against Emma A. Totten as executor of the estate of John Totten, in favor of George Young, growing out of the foreclosure sale of property in West Sixteenth and West Seventeenth Streets, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues and on Eleventh Avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets.

A. WERNER & CO.—A judgment for $10,000 was entered yesterday against A. Werner & Co., a corporation, manufacturers of champagne and wholesale dealers in California wines at 52 Warren Street, in favor of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, on a note of the corporation dated Nov. 10, 1902, for $10,000, payable four months from date, which went to protest. A judgment for $10,075 was also entered against August, Charles B., Philomena, and Max E. Werner, in favor of the same bank, on a guarantee that they would pay the obligations of the corporation to the bank. August Werner is President of the corporation and Charles E. Werner is Vice President and Treasurer. The business was founded in 1870 by August Werner, Sr., who died on June 6, 1900, and the present corporation succeeded to the business in October, 1900, when it was incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000. In January, 1902, the corporation declared a dividend of 8 per cent. on the preferred stock of the corporation, and Bradstreet's took away its rating in March, 1902. The entire building is for rent, and it was explained that the concern did not wish to continue the lease of the entire building just for the

THE BEST WAY TO ENJOY GOOD SPIRITS IS TO DRINK

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD ON ITS MERITS.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 32 B'way, N.Y.

store and basement which it occupies, but would no doubt remain in the store, where it had been for the past nineteen years.

Out of Town.

GREATER NEW YORK OIL AND BURNER COMPANY.—Vice Chancellor Pitney in Jersey City yesterday appointed Pierre V. Cook permanent receiver of the Greater New York Oil and Burner Company. Proceedings against the company were begun in the United States Circuit Court. It was said that the creditors who brought the suit would oppose the appointment of a receiver in equity, but none of them appeared either personally or by counsel.

SAFETY BOTTLE AND INK COMPANY.—Adolph M. Hach, receiver for the Safety Bottle and Ink Company of Jersey City, received authority from Vice Chancellor Pitney in Jersey City yesterday to continue the business of the company. He reported that the sales of the concern amounted to $1,000 a week. When the receiver was appointed two weeks ago it was said that the assets amounted to $10,000 and the liabilities to $80,000, but the inventory did not include various patents owned by the company.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GEORGE LANDO.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Robert G. Perry receiver of the assets of George Lando, optician and dealer in phonographs, at 451 Grand Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Saturday last.

CLARA ARNEMANN.—Clara Arnemann, who was in business at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-eight Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $8,747 and no assets. Nearly all the liabilities are for indorsing notes of Martin Arnemann, a druggist, at 570 Eighth Avenue, who went through bankruptcy in October last.

MAURICE JACOBS.—Maurice Jacobs, a salesman at 119 Bleecker Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $14,205 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1900 and 1901 for silks, cloth, &c., and among the creditors are Abegg & Rusch, $958; S. M. Levor & Co., $600 and the Wheeler & Wilson Company, $500.

LOUIS PEGUIRON.—Louis Peguiron, residing at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $10,219, and no assets. The liabilities are all for balance due on stock transactions, $8,851, to Magoun Brothers & Co., from Jan. 29 to March 4 last, and $1,368 to Theodore W. Myers & Co., on June 6, 1901. He has been out of business for three years.

MARY WELLS.—Mary Wells of New Rochelle has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities to the amount of $18,000 and no assets. The debts were contracted between 1890 and 1900 at Canton and De Kalb Junction, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and part of them are in notes of T. A. Wells. There are eight creditors, the largest being Mary D. Sherman of Canton, $4,014; Andrew Murty of Edwards, N. Y., $3,026, and Sarah A. Wells of Canton, $2,062.

MORRIS I. FIERMAN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Morris I. Fierman, manufacturer of wrappers at 40 Lispenard Street, by Harris Tow, a creditor for $172. It was alleged that he is insolvent, that he has transferred merchandise and accounts to the amount of $2,000, and that he has permitted a large part of his property to be removed. He has been in business ten years, and a year ago claimed to have assets of $28,000, and liabilities of $10,415. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Charles H. Sherrill receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $5,000. It was said that Mr. Fierman was removing all his property, and that part of the goods had been seized by the police because of the attempt to remove the goods from his place of business.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to the following-named bankrupts:

J. Samuel Jacobs of 1 West Ninety-second Street, formerly a manufacturer of white lead and paints at 21 to 35 Broadway, Brooklyn; liabilities, $50,000.

Chaskel M. Nebenzahl, formerly a jobber in dry goods, cloaks, and furs at 621 Broadway; liabilities, $24,249.

James F. Wood & Son, general store and hotel at Roscoe, Sullivan County, N. Y.; liabilities, $52,373.

Johnson & Anderson, wholesale dealers in wall paper at 36 East Twentieth Street; liabilities, $23,000.

Robert F. Arthurs, 1,854 Jerome Avenue; liabilities $2,989. He was formerly in the grocery business at Newburg, N. Y.

James J. Alexander; liabilities, $905. He was formerly in the drug business, and was discharged from bankruptcy on a former petition on Sept. 18, 1899.

Frank V. Ainslie, 45 Pine Street; liabilities, $7,466.

William H. La Paugh, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; liabilities, $2,084.

James E. Porter, Middletown, N. Y.; liabilities, $2,197.

Christian Schuck, 1,000 Tremont Avenue; liabilities, $2,579.

J. E. Van Frang, clothing, 246 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; liabilities, $2,615.

John H. A. Winter, 925 Jefferson Place, Bronx; liabilities, $12,018.

Discharges were granted also to James H. Morris and Rachael Singer.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMSTERDAM CONSTRUCTION COMPANY—Manning and another	454
A. WERNER & CO.—National Shoe and Leather Bank	10,068
BAIL, Bernard H.—S. Haas and another	233
BERTANI, Marie—Excelsior Brewing Company	461
COHEN, Joseph—H. M. Busswein	252
CLINCHY BROTHERS COMPANY—M. Behrens and another	141
CAMPBELL, Joseph—Bolischer	49
DEGNAN, Frank—W. H. Gray	220
DOSCHER, John—L. Kruisewitch	841
DOLAN, Francis—City of New York, costs	115
DITTER, Max—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	125
EPSTEIN, Simon—C. Coleman and another	26
FRENCH, Walter G.—New York Mercantile Exchange, costs	124
GOODRIDGE, Esra R.—C. H. Bunn	64,486
GALLATIN, James N.—I. Harris	46
GORMAN, Michael—G. Lindenthal and another	100
HUNTINGTON, Louis S.—New York Edison Company	18
HOGEBOOM, Henry—H. R. Hogeboom	153
HOGEBOOM, Henry—L. Werthelmer	30
HARTOG, Alexander—H. Cohen and another	100
HUGHES, Nicholas—T. E. Sullivan	13
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Notis	113
JUVEL, Julius—A. Walker	70
J. S. NEWBURGER & CO.—C. Z. Moore and another	486
LOEB, David—New York Leather Belting Company	59
LAMAR, David—J. S. Bache	1,550
MINTON, Maurice—P. A. Clark and another	80
MONTAGNI, Charles H.—H. Wolf	45
MANFREDONI, Serafine—R. Amelia	472
MULLER, Anna, and George, Jr.—M. C. Massett	837
MECKLIN WAGON COMPANY—E. C. Dillon	2,907
MENGELSON, Julius, Isaac, and Israel—C. W. Loney	843
MARTIN, George W., and Sophie and Mary C. Castano—Federal Tiling and Mantel Company	2,246
MACKENZIE, George, and Archibald—C. A. Christman	1,201
MACKENZIE, George and Archibald—C. A. Christman	1,003
O'DONOGHUE, John J.—C. E. Rhinelander	111
PAPAL, Archibald—J. Baum	22
PORTER, Charles A. and William F. Morse—E. Smith	6,727
ROBINSON, Frank A.—W. McCloskey	2,019
RODECKER, Jacob—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	109
RIES, Herman J. and Harry Wiener—Manhattan Umbrella Company	471
SOMMA, Salvatore—A. Zucca	502
SEYMOUR, Henry A.—C. Cosmides	28,153
SHARPE, Alice B. E.—The Stein-Bloch Company	17
SOENNLEIN, John J.—S. Oppenheimer and another	127
STRONG, J. Montgomery, or Joseph M., executor—G. W. Wright	2,490
SHIELDS, Emma E.—A. J. Fishel and another	45
STREMMELL, Mathilda E.—Frederick Beck & Co.	207
SCHAUL, David—H. H. Kahn	214
SCHAUL, David—Knipscher & Mass Silk Dying Company	149
SCHAUL, David—G. M. Dunlop and another	861
SNYDER, Henry—S. Nautal	125
STRAUSS, Sarah—H. F. Morris	59
STANWOOD, Amelia F.—C. J. Woodruff	1,769
SCAGLIONE, Antonio—S. Mascarello	6,335
STEP, Henry S. and Leander S.—Seattle Carbonating Company	127
STEWART, Josephine—M. Phelps	200
TAYLOR, Charles A.—F. Melville	360
WALLER, Max—J. Steiner and another	125
TOTTEN, Emma A., executrix—G. Young	10,119
TOTTEN, Emma A., executrix—G. Young	4,194
TOTTEN, Emma A., executrix—G. Young	1,937
TOTTEN, Emma A., executrix—G. Young	2,309
TOTTEN, Emma A., executrix—G. Young	2,403
TOTTEN, Emma A., executrix—G. Young	2,467
TOTTEN, Emma A., executrix—G. Young	3,057
TOTTEN, Emma A., executrix—G. Young	7,570
TOTTEN, Emma A., executrix—G. Young	7,580
TOTTEN, Emma A., executrix—G. Young	7,857
TOTTEN, Emma A., executrix—G. Young	6,080
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW York City—G. Pittanti, administrator	2,402
VAIL, George—J. Maher and another	135
WEISBURGER, Emanuel—New York Edison Company	88
WELTERER, Ernest—E. H. Ogden Lumber Company	18,439
WHITE, Emmaline L.—H. B. Claflin Company	319
WERNER, Philomena, Max E., August, and Charles B.—National Shoe and Leather Bank	10,075
WEBER, Walter M., E. H. Quinn	125
WALLACE, Arthur—J. F. Erdman	254
WRIGHT, Louis B.—C. von Buch	619
WRIGHT, Louis B.—W. H. Speed	577

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:36	Sun sets	6:30	Moon sets	2:50

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	5:20	Gov. Isl'd	5:45	H. Gate	6:41
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	4:01	Gov. Isl'd	4:28	H. Gate	6:54

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (TUESDAY.) APRIL 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Citta di Napoli, Italy	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Rio, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8.

Antilla, Bahamas	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull	.....	.....
Oceanic, Liverpool	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9.

Amazonense, Bart'a d'Oro and Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Nassau and Cuban ports	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Deutschland, Hamburg	1:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
El Cid, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Lucia, &c.	.....	.....
Kitt's, St. Croix	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Havana, Havana and Mexico	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	

FRIDAY, APRIL 10.

Bolivia, Inagua, Haiti, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sao Paulo, Brunswick and Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Tampico	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11.

Alleghany, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Eastern Prince, Brazil via Pernambuco and Santos	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Leopoldville, Congo, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Princess Irene, Italy via Naples	1:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Umbria, Liverpool, via Queenstown	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	

MONDAY, APRIL 13.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M. (The connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Thursday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rico, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 A. M. Monday and Wednesday.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 7.

Anchoria, Glasgow, March 26.
Balilla, Gibraltar, March 23.
Belgravia, Hamburg, March 29.
Ceylo, Liverpool, March 28.
Cymric, Liverpool, March 27.
Dagbtorg, Liverpool, March 24.
Kentucky, Christiania, March 21.
Kroonland, Antwerp, March 28.
Lampasas, Galveston, April 1.
Main, Bremen, March 19.
Nicomedia, Hamburg, March 21.
Sardinian, Glasgow, March 21.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8.

Coleridge, Barbados, April 1.
Germanic, Naples, March 30.
Heilig Olav, Christiansand, March 27.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, April 4.
Liguria, Naples, March 28.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, March 29.
San Marcos, Brunswick, April 5.
Teutonic, Liverpool, April 1.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9.

El Dia, New Orleans, April 4.
Falks, Bordeaux, March 26.
Laurentian, Glasgow, March 28.
Princess Irene, Naples, March 28.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10.

Denver, Galveston, April 4.
Dons Maria, Lisbon, March 27.
Dunstan, Para, March 29.
Moltke, Naples, March 30.
New England, Gibraltar, March 27.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, March 25.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11.

La Lorraine, Havre, April 4.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 210, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 211, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 212, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aski Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 213, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 28 and up to April 214, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, mails close here at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after April 18 and up to April 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged with the exception of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8.

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Germanic, Naples, March 30.
Heilig Olav, Christiansand, March 27.
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Liguria, Naples, March 28.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, March 29.
San Marcos, Brunswick, April 5.
Teutonic, Liverpool, April 1.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9.

El Dia, New Orleans, April 4.
Falks, Bordeaux, March 26.
Laurentian, Glasgow, March 28.
Princess Irene, Naples, March 28.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10.

Denver, Galveston, April 4.
Dons Maria, Lisbon, March 27.
Dunstan, Para, March 29.
Moltke, Naples, March 30.
New England, Gibraltar, March 27.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, March 25.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11.

La Lorraine, Havre, April 4.
Llandaff City, Swansea, March 28.

SUNDAY, APRIL 12.

British King, Southampton, March 30.
Equita, Naples, March 27.
Gera, Gibraltar, March 30.

Arrived.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Gates, London, March 26, and Southampton 28th, with mdse., passengers, and mails to the Atlantic Transport Line and the International Mercantile Marine Company. Passed Off Fire Island at 11:45 P. M.

SS Kentigern, (Br.,) Parkar, Huelva, &c., March 13, with iron to Bowring & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:10 P. M.

SS Erna, (Ger.,) Bradherring, Kingston, &c., March 27, with fruit and passengers to James E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 P. M.

SS El Dorado, Prescott, Galveston, March 31, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle. Anchored north of the Scotland Lightship at 8 P. M.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Dann, Antwerp, March 31, with mdse., passengers, and mail to the International Mercantile Marine Company. East of Fire Island at 7:25 P. M.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Poncelet, Havre, March 28, with mdse., passengers, and mail to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Davies, Trieste, &c., March 3, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 A. M.

SS Ordel, (Br.,) Maddrell, Calais, March 15, with chalk to W. W. Wilson. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Chickahominy, (Br.,) Simmons, Port Limon, March 27, with passengers and fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Ward, Boston, April 5, with mdse. in transit to Sanderson & Son; will finish loading for Newcastle.

SS Polynia, (Ger.,) Wintzer, Cape Haitien, &c., March 20, with mdse., passengers, and mails to the Hamburg-American

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 2 WEEKS
CHARLES FROHMAN'S EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY, which includes CHARLES RICHMAN & MARGARET ANGLIN IN ITS GREATEST TRIUMPH, Robert Marshall's Greatest Play,
THE UNFORESEEN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
MONDAY APRIL 20TH Seat sale Thurs. April 16th.
CHARLES FROHMAN WILL PRESENT
JOHN DREW IN THE MUMMY & THE HUMMING BIRD.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near Broadway. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
4TH MONTH.
"Success for star and author."—Herald.
Charles Frohman Presents
ANNIE RUSSELL,
in Madeleine Lucette Ryley's play,
"MICE AND MEN."
"Annie Russell and 'Mice and Men' made an undeniable hit."—Sun.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Mats., 2:15.
TO-NIGHT 200TH TIME IN NEW YORK
Charles Frohman Presents
For a limited number of Performances prior to Mr. Hawtrey's return to London for his annual engagement,
CHARLES HAWTREY
in his world-famous Comedy Success,
A MESSAGE FROM MARS
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
"A play which makes you laugh. Success never in doubt."—Eve. Sun.
HENRY MILLER
IN RICHARD HARDING DAVIS'S COMEDY,
The TAMING of HELEN
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats 2:30.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents the 18th Century Morality Play,
EVERYMAN
Presented by the same players which appeared at Universities, Oxford, England, and which in this country have been seen by students of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Vassar, Bryn Mawr, Smith, Wellesley, etc.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

MADISON SQ. Theatre, 24th St., near B'way At 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 5 NIGHTS
ELSIE de WOLFE
in Hubert Henry Davies' Comedy,
CYNTHIA.
Last Matinée Thursday and Saturday.
TUESDAY, APRIL 14 Seats now on sale Thursday, 9 A.M.
Geo. A. Broadhurst's new comedy,
A FOOL and HIS MONEY.

KNICKERBOCKER THEA. B'way & 38th. 8 P. M. sharp. Matinée Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Production of
MR. BLUE BEARD. 12th week.

BROADWAY BEST MUSICAL SHOW IN TOWN —WORLD. THEATRE, 41 St. & B'way. Ev. & Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2. WEDNESDAY MATINEE. SPECIAL PRICES. 50c. TO $1.50.
—HENRY W. SAVAGE presents—
PRINCE OF PILSEN
by Fixley & Lobers, Authors of "King Dodo."

DALY'S At 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
JAS. T. POWERS in Geo. W. Lederer's Production of THE JEWEL OF ASIA
NEXT MONDAY, APRIL 13.
OPIE READ'S AMERICAN CHARACTER COMEDY,
THE STARBUCKS

CASINO THEATRE, B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6020—38. Mats. To-morrow & Sat'y at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY AT 3 P. M.
Matinées Only.
LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY
Seat Sale Opens Next Thursday, 9 A. M.
All Seats Reserved. Prices 50c. to $1.00.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. Evgs., 8:10. Mat. To-morrow & Sat.
GRACE GEORGE in Pretty Peggy

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"Still the best Musical Piece in Town."—Tribune.
Henry W. Savage Presents GEORGE ADE'S Hit,
SULTAN OF SULU
Music by Alfred G. Wathall.

Elmendorf Lectures
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 56th St. & 7th Av. TO-DAY, Tues., April 7, 3:30 P. M., By Request, PALESTINE.
Tickets at box office, Hotel Manhattan & Ditson's.

BELASCO THEATRE Mat. Sat'y, 2. To-night at 8. 150th time.
EASTER MATINEE THURSDAY, APRIL 16th.
DAVID BELASCO presents THE DARLING OF THE GODS.
BLANCHE BATES in

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
"A GREAT SUCCESS."—N. Y. World.
THE SUBURBAN 300 People. 20 Horses.
Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way and 29th St. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
—LAST TWO WEEKS—
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY and burlesque—THE BIG LITTLE PRINCESS.
TWIRLY-WHIRLY

Manhattan Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Broadway & 33d St.
THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET

ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE.
B'way & 60th. Ev. 2:15 and 8:15.
CIRCLE TEN GREAT BIG ACTS.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. HARRY MORRIS' A Night on Broadway GREAT SHOW. NOVELTIES.

VICTORIA. Blanche WALSH in Mat. Wed. & Sat. LAST 4 WEEKS RESURRECTION

BIJOU B'way 30th St. Evg. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15. MARIE CAHILL in NANCY BROWN.

WEST END—THE FATAL WEDDING. April 13, One WEEBER & FIELDS' Week Only, 12 ALL STAR Stock Co. Seats 9 A.M.

THE STAR Lex. Av., 107th St. Matinée Wed. 25c. The Minister's Daughters

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's W. 125th, n'r 7th av. Fanny Rice, Wilfred Clarke [Mat. & Co., Five De Lucas, etc. To-

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8:10. Matinée Saturday, 2:10. A COUNTRY GIRL

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. All the Comforts of Home.

GRAND JEROME SYKES in "THE BILLIONAIRE"

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:30. FERENCZY OPERETTA CO. LAST 5 performances of "DAS SUESSE MAEDEL."

3rd Ave. Next to Mat. Thurs. A LITTLE OUTCAST

LEMAIRE ET PARIS

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.
For sale by all responsible dealers.

Amusements.

Madison Square Garden
Afternoon at 2 and Evening at 8 o'clock. Doors open an hour earlier for a view of the Menageries, Warships, Freaks, Prodigies, etc.
THIRD WEEK of the BRIEF SEASON.
BARNUM & BAILEY
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.
America's Only Real Representative Show. Presenting the Wonders of the Earth. 3 Circus Companies, 2 Menageries. Hippodrome. Aerial Enclave. Spectacular Prelude. Gallery of Freaks
ONE HUNDRED STARTLING ACTS.
CYCLO, THE KINETIC DEMON.
Patriotic Exhibition of U.S. Men of War
5 Herds of Elephants.
2 Droves of Camels.
BABY ELEPHANT AND MOTHER.
2 Giraffes, Smallest Horse in the World
Jumping Horses, Leaping Ponies, Desperate Race
Gymnastic Feats, Acrobatic Surprises,
Aerial Wonders, Tumbling & Leaping.
TRAINED ANIMAL EXHIBITION.
Finest Collection of Quadrupeds in the World.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, AT 2 AND 8 P. M.
Doors open an hour earlier.
Admission to all, including numbered seat, 25 and 50 cents. (26th and 27th St. entrances only.) Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1.00, and $1.50, according to location. (Madison Av. entrance only.) Boxes, six seats, $12.00 and $18.00. Single box seats, $2.00 and $2.50.
Box office now open. Madison Av. entrance, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., for advance sale of seats from $1.00 upward.
No seats reserved by telephone.

CARNEGIE HALL FAREWELL CONCERT
BOGEA OUMIROFF and J. KOCIAN
Bohemian Baritone and violin virtuoso.
April 12th, at 8:15 P. M. Tickets on sale at Carnegie Hall & Ditson & Co.
Weber Piano Used.

MAJESTIC GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 59 St. Evs. 8. Matinées Wed. & Sat. 2.
WIZARD OF OZ. SOUVENIRS
with Montgomery & Stone. Wed. Mat. Apr. 15.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
One Week The Music-al Comedy, Spotless Town.
Only.
Next Week (only)—ALPHONSE & GASTON.

PRINCESS Theatre, B'way & 29th. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Thursday & Saturday, 2:20.
AMELIA BINGHAM—THE FRISKY MRS. JOHNSON

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 2d St. 6th Av. and 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Res. Every Aft. & Eve.—Full orchestras.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. MUSEE DE KOLTA, the Wizard to-night at 9

AMERICAN Mat. Daily, Ex'pt Mon. 25c. 42D ST. & 8TH AVE. Devil's Island

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 20 GREAT ACTS. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

HAND TENNIS AT N. Y. A. C.

W. P. Robertson, Winner of Preliminary Series, Lost to Hanan.

W. P. Robertson, the winner of the preliminary series in the handicap hand tennis tournament at the New York Athletic Club, moved up to the regular series yesterday, only to be defeated in his first match. He played a strong and vigorous contest against A. G. Hanan, but the latter proved too steady for Robertson. The match was prolonged through three games, Hanan taking the first by an overwhelming score and the third, the second game being won by Robertson.

The second service of the opening game provided a most remarkable exhibition on the part of Hanan. He aced his opponent repeatedly, and on the returns scored with unvarying success by placing the ball along the side line of Robertson's court. The latter was never allowed an opening so that he might check the winning streak that Hanan played to. Hanan scored 13 points on this service before Robertson gained the service on "hand out." Two points on the next service gave the game to Hanan with only three service hands being played.

At the beginning of the second game Robertson played the ball more carefully, and by getting into the net behind his service he was enabled to score with good effect on his cross-court shots and passes. There were many rallies in this game, Hanan using every endeavor to make the score two games straight. The rallies usually ended in favor of Robertson, and he made the score one game for each competitor.

With an advantage of two points on the handicap Hanan opened the third game in brisk fashion. By sheer speed he scored the points in rapid order in the first, second, and third service. Robertson managed to get the ball well in hand on the fourth service, and scored six points. He was unable to hold Hanan, however, who was placing the ball all over the court of his opponent and playing a winning, dashing game. The complete summary follows:

FIRST GAME.

A. G. Hanan, 10 points	0 13 2—25
W. P. Robertson, 4 points	1 0 1—9

SECOND GAME.

A. G. Hanan, 10 points	0 0 2 0 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—17
W. P. Robertson, 0 points	0 5 0 1 4 0 1 0 1 0 0 5—17

THIRD GAME.

A. G. Hanan, 10 points	2 5 1 2 0 1 1 3—25
W. P. Robertson, 8 points	0 0 1 6 0 2 0 0—17

Linesmen—L. R. Sharp and M. Merrifield. Referee—Martin J. Austin.

Yale Track Athletic Games.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 6.—The Yale University Track Athletic Association today held its annual Spring track handicap games. The meet is held for new men whose athletic abilities have not been tried out in previous competitions. There were only a few veterans entered to-day. The six events resulted as follows:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by S. B. Sutphin, 1903, (7 feet); J. A. Morhead, 1904, (5 feet,) second; J. C. Stevenson, 1906, (0 feet,) third. Time—0:10.

440-Yard Run.—Won by H. R. Edwards, 1906, (40 yards;) L. W. Bates, 1905, (40 yards,) second; S. R. Burnap, Jr., 1906, (18 yards,) third. Time—0:50 3-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by W. J. Hall, (scratch;) J. H. Twichell, 1906, (38 yards,) second; George G. Symes, 1905S, (40 yards,) third. Time—10:06.

Hammer Threw.—Won by T. Shevlin, 1906, (scratch,) distance 145 feet; M. H. Bergin, 1904S, (20 feet,) second. 117 feet 4 inch; C. H. Bryant, 1905, (24 feet,) third, 116 feet.

Running High Jump.—Won by C. N. Lattimer, 4005, (4 inches,) 5 feet 11¼ inches; G. F. Victor, 1904S, (scratch,) second, 5 feet 9½ inches; tie for third between W. L. Jack, 1905, and H. G. Alexander, 1905S, at 5 feet 6¼ inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by W. McLanahan, 1905S, (8 inches,) 10 feet 9 inches; W. M. Adriance, P. G., (3 inches,) second, 10 feet 6 inches; C. H. Banks, 1906, third, 10 feet.

N. Y. American Team in New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 6.—The New York American League baseball team arrived this morning for two weeks in New Orleans to finish the Spring training. All the men are well and Manager Griffiths took the team to the grounds for two hours' hard work, which will be continued every morning except upon the dates of exhibition games. The first game will be played Wednesday and another on Saturday. This evening all the players visited the Young Men's Gymnastic Club by special invitation. The club has extended the free use of the gymnasium during the stay of the team. The local baseball club beat Cleveland one game of the seven played and expect to win at least one from New York.

AMATEURS IN BILLIARDS

Open Tournament in New Club Has Eighteen Contestants.

Gershel Defeats Tobias in First Game of Class A Division—Some Brilliant Play by Both.

With an entry list of eighteen competitors a handicap billiard tournament was begun last night in the room of the Amateur Billiard Club of New York, 112 West Seventy-ninth Street. This is the largest number of men that has been engaged in a single tournament in this city for many years. It is likewise representative of the best of the amateur talent in the game.

The opening contest brought out William Gershel, who for several seasons was prominent in the matches at Daly's Academy. He defeated Florian Tobias, one of the Class B men of the old Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Both men are in the Class A division of the tournament, playing from the scratch mark, 250 points, the final score of the match being 250 points to 142, with the winner's average 5 30-44.

The play was at the amateurs' favorite style of 14-inch balk line, with two shots counting within the chalked lines. Tobias won the bank, and counted continuously for seventeen innings. His best break during this period was in the fourteenth inning, in which he pushed up 18 buttons on his string. He had a commanding lead over Gershel, who was then nearly 90 points behind Tobias, and could not get the ivory balls to roll well for him.

On Gershel's twentieth turn at the table he began to negotiate the carroms with greater ease. He dropped the cue ball nicely on the object balls, and rolled into excellent position on every shot. He held the balls well bunched at all times, driving only when necessary, and then in most superb fashion, so that the spheres came back into the corners. It was in this open table work that Gershel excelled, and he made the play interesting by the beauty with which he executed the angles.

Beginning with the thirtieth inning Gershel began to play very fine billiards. He opened this part of his play with a run of 16, and followed it with 17, 13, 2, 0, and 56. This last run was practically all counted in the corner and along the side rail. He finally missed on a miscue, but redeemed himself a little later by a run of 22, which was remarkable for two prettily played draw shots.

As for Tobias, his angle shots all went awry. He was unfortunate in getting a fraction of an inch off on all that had any length whatever. On the other hand his massé shots were brilliant and brought out the merited applause from the gallery of experts gathered to witness the match. Tobias was clearly off of his usual form, as was evidenced by his inability to play his open table shots successfully.

The players in the tournament are divided into three classes, the Class A are Dr. A. B. Miller, 250 points; William Gershel, 250 points; Florian Tobias, 250 points; F. R. White, 222 points; Dr. George Heywood, 200 points; Albro Akin, 200 points. Class B—R. U. Strong, 193 points; W. Farley, 180 points; A. J. Hirz, 150 points; Eight von Kopppen, 150 points; Franklin Paddock, 150 points; J. B. Blair, 150 points. Class C—William Gerrish, 125 points; M. Lissburger, 125 points; J. Ballin, 120 points; C. D. Colman, 110 points; D. P. Squire, 100 points, and J. H. Porges, 90 points. The contestants in each class play together, all through the tournament until the winner is determined. The loss of two games puts a player out of the competition. At the close the winners of the respective classes will then met at their handicap odds and play off for the first, second, and third prizes.

The contests scheduled for to-night will bring together R. U. Strong and W. W. Farley in Class B and Dr. A. B. Miller and F. R. White in Class A. The summary of last night's match follows:

William Gershel, (Scratch, 250 Points.)	0	2	2	1	2	0	4	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1
	0	0	2	0	1	6	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	6	7
	0	2	0	2	16	17	13	2	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	3	2	1	5	2	Total.
250; average, 5 30-44; high runs, 56, 22, and 17.																					
Florian Tobias, (Scratch, 250 Points.)	4	2	5	2	6	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	1	2	1	2	4	1	2	2
	0	2	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	Total,
142; average, 3 10-43; high runs, 18 and 16.																					

Referee—David J. Burtis.

Handicap Billiards in Brooklyn.

The final games in the 14-2 handicap billiard tournament for amateurs will be played at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, to-night and to-morrow night. Owing to the illness of George Barker, one of the "scratch" men, the tournament was interrupted early in March. The game to-night will be between George Barker (200) and J. Keane (165.) To-morrow night Barker will meet Frank Boyd, another "scratch" man, and if the former wins both games he will secure first prize. Should the lose one of the two he will be tied for first honors with J. Annis, (185.)

Fred. Gray, playing 130, defeated C. R. Lewis (100) in last night's game of the amateur handicap straight rail billiard tournament, which has reached the final stage at the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. Gray won by a score of 150 to 95 for Lewis. To-night J. Kelly (75) will play H. Beecher (100.)

BURNISHING THE RELIANCE.

Entire Crew Now at Work Polishing Yacht's Underbody.

BRISTOL, R. I., April 6.—Work is now so far advanced on the Reliance that probably the whole week can be spent on fittings, so that after the launching on Saturday there will remain hardly anything to be done with the exception of rigging and bending the sails.

The twenty sailors who came here a week ago to-day resumed the work of burnishing the underbody of the new cup yacht, assisted by the other members of the crew, who arrived yesterday. The spreaders for the mainmast, which are now completed, are very much after the plans of those on Defender in 1895, with the exception that the new ones are of greater length. They are of oak, being heavy inboard, and taper down to a fine point at the ends, being over twenty feet long. The advantage given by their broad base to the topmast runners will greatly aid in holding the topmast from buckling when the clubtopsails are being carried.

Shamrock III. Arrives at Weymouth.

WEYMOUTH, England, April 6.—The Shamrock III. arrived here to-day, having been preceded during the night by the Shamrock I.

Schooner Yacht Ramona Sold Again.

The schooner yacht Ramona, which belonged formerly to Gen. Benjamin M. Whitlock, has been sold by Gardner & Cox for the Marine Construction and Dry Dock Company of Staten Island to Stephen Peabody of the New York Yacht Club. The schooner was sold earlier in the season for Gen. Whitlock to the Marine Construction and Dry Dock Company, which is now building for him a high-speed launch from the designs of Gardner & Cox.

The Ramona is 133 feet long over all, 110 feet long on the waterline, 23 feet 7 inches beam, and has a draught of 12 feet 2 inches. She was built at City Island in 1871 by David Carll.

Seawanhaka Y. C. Meeting.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will hold its third regular meeting this evening at the clubhouse, 12 West Forty-fourth Street. A motion will be made to amend the rules relating to lines and models as follows:

The scales for the drawings shall be a quarter of an inch to the foot for yachts measuring more than 70 feet, load water line length; three-eighths of an inch to the foot for yachts measuring 51 feet and not over 70 feet, load water line length; one-half inch to the foot for yachts measuring 30 feet and not over 51 feet, load water line length; five-eighths of an inch to the foot for yachts measuring over 21 feet and not over 30 feet, load water line length, and three-quarters of an inch to the foot for yachts measuring 20 feet, load water line length, and under.

At the conclusion of the regular business Fleet Captain Plummer will lecture on Routine.

Wrestling for Championship.

An international wrestling match for the Graeco-Roman heavyweight championship will be decided to-night in Prospect Hall, Brooklyn. The principals will be Anders Andersson, the Swedish strong man, and August Faust of this city. Both men have trained faithfully for this bout and each of them is said to be in splendid condition for the struggle. No person has as yet been decided upon as referee, but it is very probable that George Bothner, who was the world's lightweight catch-as-catch-can wrestling championship last week, will be selected to decide the question of supremacy between the big men.

RACING AT BENNINGS.

Three Favorites Won—Redfern and Burns Each Rode Two Winners.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A fine card, a track a bit soft in spots, but so good as to be almost fast, and perfect weather combined to afford excellent sport at the Bennings races to-day. Three favorites, one second choice, and two outsiders won, and the talent was reasonably happy. Jockeys Redfern and Burns each rode two winners and one place horse. The third was the prettiest race of the day, Tommy Foster, with Burns up, and Merrymaker, ridden by Redfern, running nearly neck and neck for the entire seven furlongs, Burns winning on Tommy Foster in the last few jumps by a neck. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Dr. Sayler, 104 pounds, (T. Burns,) 4 to 5, won; Elgin, 117, (Odom,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Turnpike, 101, (Redfern,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1.09. Orloff, Glennovia, and Little Boy also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens and winners of one race; mile and forty yards. Cloche d'Or, 88 pounds, (J. Jones,) 7 to 1, won; Mollie Feyton, 111, (Sloan,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Alma Glen, 107, (T. Burns,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:40. Calligian, Jerry, Hist, and Pearl Diver also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Tommy Foster, 101 pounds, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1, won; Merrymaker, 94, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Meistersinger, 106, (Henderson,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:27 2-5. Locket, Lady Radnor, and Animosity also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; four and one-half furlongs. Listaway, 99 pounds, (Redfern,) 7 to 10, won; Eclectic, 90, (Gannon,) 8 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Magic Flute, 108, (T. Burns,) 7 to 1, third. Time—0:57. The Brown Monarch also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs. April Shower, 117 pounds, (Minder,) 10 to 1, won; Tugal Boy, 107, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, second; Himself, 123, (Odom,) 3 to 5, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Wealth also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens and winners of one race; mile and forty yards. Duke of Kendal, 93 pounds, (Redfern,) 3 to 2, won; Wheeler, 98, (Haack,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Charmel, 88, (H. Callahan,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:45 1-5. J. A. Warner, Annie Grace, and Russell Garth also ran.

Bennings Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and up; seven furlongs. Trapezist, 101 pounds; Provost, 102; *Jove and *Showman, 95 each; *Nuptial and *Lord Advocate, 93 each; *Whitten and *Breaker, 94 each; *Cincinnatus, 93; *Ben Howard, 98; *Harrison, 90; *True Blue, 97; *Alado, 105; *Rough Rider, 104.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; four furlongs. Petunia and Peter Paul, 114 pounds each; Spring, Duncan, and Vibrator, 110 each; Orisa, 113; Reverberate, 107.

THIRD RACE.—Maidens; hurdle race; one mile and a half, over six hurdles. Dick Hayre, 153 pounds; Willard J. and Ben Battle, 140 each; Gibson Light and Haversack, 135 each; Consertine, 128.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; six furlongs. Illyria, 103 pounds; Flying Buttress, 116; Glorious, and Shrine, 96 each; Sir Christopher and Directum, 117 each; Blue and Orange, 101; Mrs. Frank Foster, 103.

FIFTH RACE.—Fillies and mares; five furlongs. Pride of Galore, Athiana, and Ithan, 99 pounds each; Genesee, Merriment, and Stella W., 104 each; Lorine, Mystic Belle, Charlotte J., Geisha Girl, and Bohemia Belle, 99 each; Shrine, 96; Midnight Chimes, Elizabeth Moan, and Erdenia, 107 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and up; one mile and fifty yards. *Barbara Fredrichs and Dark Planet, 104 pounds each; Knight of the Garter and H. L. Coleman, 110 each; McWilliams and Goldsby, 113 each; Sir Florian, 114; Tanagra, 101; Maxie V., 105; *Mouketo, 102; *Benckart, 106.

*Apprentice allowance.

A Second for Vanderbilt's Horse.

PARIS, April 6.—W. K. Vanderbilt's Lynx, with Nash Tunrer up, took second place to-day in the race for the Prix Lagang-Laville, at the St. Cloud meeting.

Star Cotton Winner at Long Odds.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—After winning last week at odds of 50 to 1, Star Cotton came out again to-day at Oakland, and, quoted at 30 to 1, gained a nose victory over Blessed Damosel, one of the heavily supported starters in the third race.

CORNELL, 7; U. S. A. SCHOOL, 4.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 6.—By playing a fast and almost errorless game, Cornell's baseball nine defeated a picked team from the United States Artillery School at Fort Monroe to-day by the score of 7 to 4. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cornell	0 0 0 0 4 0 2 1 —7	10	1
U. S. A. School	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 1—4	10	4

Batteries—Furman, Umstead, and Welch; Coe and Davis.

Scores of Other Games.

At Middletown, Conn.—University of Maine, 17; Wesleyan, 8.

At Charlottesville, Va.—Syracuse University, 8; University of Virginia, 7.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia National, 2; Philadelphia American, 0, (ten innings.)

At Philadelphia—University of Pennsylvania, 19; Bucknell, 0.

St. Andrew's Links Open This Week.

The St. Andrew's Golf Club, near Chauncey, Westchester County, will open its season on Saturday with an eighteen-hole handicap competition for two cups given by the President, one being for the lowest gross score and the other for the lowest net score. The first monthly handicap event will be on April 18. There will be seven of these during the year, and on Nov. 21 the contestants securing first and second in each event will meet in a thirty-six-hole medal-play match for the Vice-President's cup. The club championship for the John Reid medal will be played on Nov. 5. Special handicaps will also be held on Decoration Day, July 4, Labor Day, and Thanksgiving Day. The open tournament of the clubs will be held on May 20 to 23. Former St. Andrew's tournaments have always brought out a large entry list, and the best local players are planning to take part in the St. Andrew's events.

The St. Andrew's Golf Committee for the year consists of Walter E. Hodgman, Francis B. Allen, and Everett Masten.

Smoker at Automobile Club.

The Automobile Club of America will conclude the indoor season with a smoker and entertainment at the clubhouse, 753 Fifth Avenue, on Saturday evening. Moving pictures will form a part of the amusement to be provided.

Challenge for Dauntless Eight.

The Dauntless Rowing Club has received a proposal from the rowing authorities of Syracuse University for a race between the Dauntless senior eight, the holders of the world's rowing record of 4:23¼ for a mile, and the Syracuse University eight at Syracuse on May 22. The matter will be considered at a meeting of the Dauntless Rowing Club to be held to-morrow evening.

Many Athletic Champions to Meet.

The Twenty-second Regiment athletes, champions of the Military League, have chosen a strong list of events for their games in the armory, April 20. The various contests will call out such champions as P. J. Walsh, the holder of American and Canadian honors; J. H. Wright, the middle distance champion; John Bray, former collegiate champion miler; "Billy" Edwards, Frank Rickert, W. H. McLaughlin, Chester Peabody, and men of like calibre. These men, with the full athletic complement of the regiment, will be arrayed against each other in short, middle distance, and distance events, hurdles, and bicycle races. The seventy-yard scratch race promises to be a splendid contest. Some of the best handicap men in the metropolitan district will compete.

Y. M. C. A. Athletic Carnival.

In the athletic carnival of the Central Branch Young Men's Christian Association at the Fourteenth Regiment Armory next Saturday evening, many clubs will be represented by their best men. Erasmus Hall High School, winners at the Seventh Regiment games, has entered two teams in the interscholastic relay. The Pastime Athletic Club will have teams in the one and four-mile relays, and teams of the Indian League will compete in a special relay.

Novel Indoor Athletic Contest.

Athletic novelties at the Thirteenth Regiment games to be held in the armory, Sumner and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, April 18, are many and varied. One of the latest in the category of events, which is both competitive and ludicrous, is a unicycle race at 220 yards, for which so many entries have been received that heats and a final will be necessary. Running events from 100 yards to one mile, hurdling, cycling, obstacle, and relay racing comprise a card which seems to bristle with good things.

Last Relay Race for Schoolboys.

A one-mile interscholastic relay race will be one of the features of the athletic games to be held under the auspices of the College of the City of New York on April 23 at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment. At least a dozen teams are expected to take part in the race. In fact, some of the schools have notified the management that they will enter more than one team. It will be practically the last chance of the school boys to settle the question of superiority in relay racing this season on a board floor.

There is little doubt that both Schick of Harvard and Duffy of Georgetown will enter the special 40-yard dash. Some of the close followers of athletics believe that Schick will beat Duffy at this distance and break the record of 4 3-5 seconds.

Nice Automobile Race to be Run.

NICE, April 6.—Yielding to the representations of the Automobile Club, the authorities have reconsidered their decision to prohibit the mile automobile race on the Promenade des Anglais, which was taken in consequence of the fatal accident to Count Zborowski, and will now permit the race to take place to-morrow morning. Severe measures will be taken to prevent accidents to other vehicles or pedestrians.

Inter-Club Pool Tournament.

Individual pool championship honors will be decided to-night in the interclub tournament which began at The Strollers Clubhouse, 67 Madison Avenue, last Wednesday. The semi-final contests were scheduled for decision last night, and in the first game W. A. Tilt of The Strollers defeated R. A. Pryor, Jr., of the New York Club by the score of 125 to 73. The score by innings:

W. A. Tilt—5 6 13 5 5 9 10 11 1 7 11 11 14 11 6. Total, 125. Scratches, 12.

R. A. Pryor, Jr.—10 7 2 10 9 6 4 4 11 4 4 2 0 4 0. Total, 73. Scratches, 7.

FERRYBOAT IN A CRASH.

The Ellis Island ferryboat John J. Carlisle was put out of commission and Capt. McClellan injured as a result of the breaking of the craft's steering gear just as she was making her slip at Ellis Island yesterday afternoon. The boat crashed with great force against the piles in the slip, snapping them in two as if they were pipestems, while the overhang of the boat for the entire length of the stern was destroyed.

Capt. McClellan had hold of the pilot wheel when the steering gear broke. With the snapping of the chains the pilot wheel, which is about five feet high, began to revolve with great rapidity, and one of the spokes caught under the Captain's waistcoat. He was being carried around with the wheel, but fortunately the buttons of the waistcoat gave way, releasing him before he was seriously injured. He was thrown against the widow of the pilot house with such force that the window was smashed. He himself was quite severely bruised about the head.

After the accident the old sidewheeler Favorite, which was berthed at the island, was placed in service. It will be several days before the Carlisle is back in commission. There were about 200 passengers on the ferryboat when the accident occurred. There was no excitement, and they were landed by the tug Millard.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Temperatures are considerably higher except from the Upper Mississippi Valley southwestward into the south plateau and in the North Pacific States.

There will be rain to-morrow morning along the lower lakes followed by fair weather during the day and rain or snow in the northern upper lake region. There will also be showers in the Northern Pacific States. On Wednesday rain is probable in the extreme Northwest. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair to-morrow and Wednesday.

It will be warmer to-morrow in the Middle Atlantic States and New England and the Northern Slope and warmer Wednesday in Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be brisk and mostly south; on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts fresh south; on the upper lakes brisk south to west, and on the lower lakes brisk southwest.

Steamships sailing to-morrow for European ports will have brisk south winds and generally cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, cloudy and warmer to-day; brisk south winds; to-morrow fair.

North Dakota, fair to-day; warmer; to-morrow colder and cloudy; probably rain.

South Dakota, fair, warmer to-day; to-morrow fair.

West Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow.

North Carolina and South Carolina, fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh south winds.

Western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy to-day; probably showers in morning in north portion; to-morrow fair; brisk southwest winds.

Eastern New York, cloudy and warmer to-day; probably rain in north portion; to-morrow fair; brisk south to southwest winds.

Minnesota, fair to-day; warmer in west portion; to-morrow fair and warmer; fresh west to south winds.

Western New York, cloudy to-day; probably showers along the lakes; to-morrow fair; brisk southwest winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh south winds.

Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow fair; brisk south winds.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Cloudy; warmer; south to southwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		THE TIMES.
	1902.	1903.	1903.
3 A. M.	42	37	39
6 A. M.	43	38	39
9 A. M.	40	43	47
12 M.	53	47	55
3 P. M.	48	48	53
6 P. M.	44	44	50
9 P. M.	43	44	47
12 P. M.	44	44	47

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 283 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	47
Weather Bureau	43½
Corresponding date 1902	45½
Corresponding date for last 25 years	44

The thermometer registered 40 degrees at 8 A. M. and 44 degrees at 2 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 47 degrees at 11 A. M. and the minimum 36 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 80 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 56 per cent. at 4 P. M.

The New York Times.

the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE CHINESE SITUATION.

It appears from all the recent disclosures on the subject that we are succeeding to the position in the affairs of the Far East which Great Britain for so long held and then in part abdicated. It was, as it is, a noble position for a great nation to hold. It is the position of a fair field and no favor." Time was, and that only, so to say, the other day, when Great Britain was the only great Power that stood for that. But in China, as soon as she accepted a special "sphere of influence" in the Yang-tse Valley, as an alternative "compensation" to the old principle of opening markets on equal terms to all comers, she abandoned a moral stronghold. For it was a moral stronghold to proclaim that, whatever commercial privileges she won, she won not merely for herself but equally for all mankind.

By abandoning that position she vacated it for whomsoever might choose to occupy it. As we read the record of recent events in China, she vacated it for it, and Secretary HAY has discerned the opportunity thus left open. According to the Shanghai correspondent of The London Times, the American draft of the most disputable article of the pending commercial treaty between the United States and China, the article dealing with the Chinese export duties, "represents the policy originally advocated by the British Treaty Commissioner, which was later unfortunately modified."

Doubtless Mr. HAY learned his "policy" of world politics from the British statesmen, the chief exponent of those politics since the fall of the Roman Empire. If he applies that policy, and its inventor departs from it, what is indicated except that, in the judgment of the Secretary of State, the United States has succeeded Great Britain as the Power which has no cause to shrink from, but every reason to welcome, the introduction of the principle of a "fair field and no favor"?

WHAT IS THE LIMIT?

How far can the leaders of the trades unions carry their plan of securing a monopoly of employment with safety to the best interests of the members of the unions?

This is by no means an idle question. At present the industries of the country are very active and prosperous, and the demand for labor in nearly every branch is unusual and quite steady. This state of things necessarily attracts workmen from all parts of our own and other lands. The flow of immigration is fuller than it has been in twenty years. The tendency to move from the country to the large cities is very marked, and appears to be increasing in strength. Every rise in wages, every cut in hours, on the one hand tends to lessen the demand for labor by increasing the cost of the product and on the other hand tends to attract new supplies of labor. The time must come sooner or later when the supply will overtake and then pass the demand, and when that time is reached there will have to be either a reduction of wages or a reduction of work or both. It seems to us that it is worth while for the leaders and advisers of the trades unions to give heed to this plain truth and guide their course accordingly.

We do not question either the legal or the moral right of workingmen to get all the wages they can or to shorten the hours of work. Nor is there any doubt of their right to organize for these ends and to sell their labor on the terms that they choose to fix, if they can get them, so long as they do not violate the rights of others. These are rights they hold on the same basis as the employers hold theirs. Each class is seeking its own interest. What we urge, and in the utmost friendliness, is that the union leaders shall carefully consider what is the real interest of their class, of which they are the trustees. We understand that they contemplate the time when they can "organize" all kinds of labor and have "collective bargaining" in all trades, and thus they hope to get a better share of the common product with the expenditure of less work or less time. That may be a hopeless task, but it is a legitimate ideal, if in the meantime they respect the rights of others. But clearly they are a long way from their ideal as yet. Organized labor is still in the minority even in the trades requiring skill, and the actual competition from the outside must be reckoned with. Every such demand stimulates that competition. Is it not the duty of the leaders to calculate with care whether they are not pressing their movement too fast and too far?

There is another phase of the matter that is for us concerns the attraction of foreigners. The immigrants stay in the cities. They crowd the trades where least skill is needed. Their standard of living is generally low. They are gregarious and not easily reached by the influences of our own National life; when the time comes, as it is sure to come, that trade is checked, and this class is thrown into idleness and distress, its tendency will be toward lawlessness and disorder. Now there is nothing that so scares capital, chills enterprise, and withers the demand for labor as disorder. That is the worst foe that the workingmen can have to contend with. Is it not well to reflect in time as to the policy that may invite it? We know that at the present time the prosperity of business has put much power in the hands of the labor leaders, and we do not blame them for using it to the best advantage; but we urge them to be sure that they use it for what is really the best advantage.

RAPID TRANSIT ACT AMENDMENTS.

In his talk before the Central Federated Union on Sunday ex-Senator JOHN FORD, quite unintentionally, of course, put his audience in the way of grievously misunderstanding the provisions and intent of the Mayor's bill amending the Rapid Transit act, and of getting altogether erroneous notions of the relations of the city to the company which has taken the contract to build and operate the subway. Mr. FORD cannot possibly be right in saying that he has Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD as his authority "for stating that the Belmont syndicate has already secured $30,000,000 in profits from the subway and there are $20,000,000 more in sight." The utmost that has been said or guessed in respect to the profits of building and operating the subway are that during the whole period of the seventy-five-year lease they might amount to as much as $50,000,000. This is only $666,000 annually—certainly not an excessive return for the money invested and the risks incurred.

When Mr. FORD says that "the Rapid Transit act is the most monstrous act ever known," and that the Mayor's amending bill is the most infamous scheme he knows of, compared with which the Ramapo job was "small change," he does not, we hope, expect the public to take his words exactly in their literal sense. We submit that these statements are open to a suspicion, the mere shade of a dawning belief, that they are exaggerated. In the first place, Mr. FORD is in error in supposing and asserting that the Rapid Transit Commissioners "got out" when they were asked to become responsible for this bill. He quotes THE TIMES as representing them "as saying they were not responsible for it." What THE TIMES said was upon excellent authority, and it was not at all what Mr. FORD represents. The bill is known as the Mayor's bill because it was prepared under his direction by the Corporation Counsel, with additions not involving matters of principle which the Rapid Transit Commissioners "thought it a convenient time to have adopted." While not responsible for it, the bill has the approval of the Rapid Transit Commission. Some of its features, representing attempts at a compromise with views not entertained by the commission, would not have been inserted as the original suggestions of President OAKLEY and his associates. It was, perhaps, for this reason, certainly not for the reason suggested by Mr. FORD that the bill was "infamous," that the Commissioners have not formally by resolution fathered these amendments. It is a bill which has the approval, sanction, and support of the City Government, including the Mayor, the Corporation Counsel, the Controller, and the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. We submit that if with such an array of supporters the bill is in fact, as Mr. FORD describes it, "infamous," our first business should be, not with Rapid Transit law amendment, but with proceedings for the impeachment of pretty much everybody from the Mayor down who has been concerned in the matter.

The bill seeks to accomplish nothing prejudicial to the public interest. It promotes and facilitates the completion of the rapid-transit system now in progress and opens the way for a readier extension of that system. The provision authorizing the Rapid Transit Commission to make contracts for extensions with the present constructing and operating company without public advertisement has been criticised. It has been pointed out in our columns that inasmuch as no contractor would undertake to construct and operate subway lines anywhere in the city as an independent enterprise without connection with the subway now nearing completion, advertising for competitive bids would be an empty formality. Inasmuch as no independent contractor could possibly offer as good terms as the company operating the main system, no public purpose would be served, and delay would be caused by inviting competition. It is open to Mr. FORD to declare that so "bad" a body as the Rapid Transit Commissioners might make an improvident contract, and so cheat the city. It is not the general belief that the Rapid Transit Commissioners are so indifferent to the public welfare or so incapable of protecting it.

The amendment subjecting to taxation subway franchise interests acquired under contracts or leases made in or after the year 1903 does not exempt from taxation franchise interests acquired by prior contracts. They are already exempted by existing law. Criticism of this provision has been based upon a total misunderstanding. It is not an important amendment that will gain anything for the city, since the contractor would merely add to his bid the estimated amount of the tax, plus a sufficient margin to insure against mistakes.

The compromise provision of the amending bill is to be found in Section 34, which enables the Rapid Transit Commissioners to make a contract for operation with some company or person other than the contractor for construction. This is one of the principles contended for by the Citizens' Union amenders. It may lead the city into improvidence. Any contractor with good bondsmen and sufficient capital would gladly undertake to build for the city any kind of subway in any of the boroughs running in any direction provided he was not required to operate the road. He would not make a contract to build and operate unless the road visibly responded to a public need of a nature sufficiently pressing to assure a profitable business. If the city under this policy should be misled into a too rapid and ill-advised extension of the system, it might find itself with a completed subway route on its hands which no contractor would undertake to operate—unless a bonus were paid to him.

Under the present Rapid Transit act and under these proposed amendments the control of the City Government over the construction and operation of the subway is real and substantial. City money has not been wasted and will not be wasted. There are abundant safeguards against abuse of privilege, irresponsibility and sharp practice. With the act as it would be amended by the Mayor's bill upon the statute books, the question for the public is simply one of confidence in the Mayor and the Rapid Transit Commissioners. No public body in the history of the city has ever earned and secured in a higher degree the faith and trust of taxpayers and of all honest and sensible men than the present Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. In the great work they have undertaken they encounter obstacles due to defects in the law. The amendments they have suggested are the fruit of experience and respond to a public need. The Mayor's bill ought to pass. The Legislature will show itself indifferent to the interests of the city should it fail to enact the proposed amendments.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

The monograph just issued by the Treasury Department showing the volume and distribution of the exports of manufactures from the United States is probably the best answer which could be given to the recent flood of Administration literature designed to show how essential to the National prosperity is the maintenance of the present tariff, with its highly, and in many cases absurdly, protective duties. Our exports of manufactures have grown from $102,856,015 in 1880 to $403,641,401 in 1902. In 1880 they represented 12.48 per cent. of the total volume of domestic exports; in 1902 they represented 29.77 per cent. This shows that exports of manufactures are increasing much more rapidly than those of the other great classes of domestic exports.

Equal interest attaches to the statistics of distribution. They show that about one-half the total exports of manufactures goes to Europe, its absorption of our products of this class having increased from $76,000,000 in 1892 to $197,000,000 in 1902. More than one-half of our total exports of manufactures goes to Great Britain and British colonies, and one-half of this half, or one-quarter of the total, is absorbed by Great Britain.

An examination of the classes of manufactures now principally exported shows that the largest group comprises manufactures of iron and steel, which have grown from $25,000,000 in 1890, to $98,000,000 in 1902. In 1900 they reached a total of $121,000,000, but owing to the extent of the home demand it was impossible even with our present productive facilities to maintain them at that figure. It will be remembered that a year ago all kinds of materials were in such demand that a scarcity was felt in nearly every line, and fears were expressed that conservative influences would be unable to hold in control a well-developed tendency to push prices up to a level at which these conditions would have promptly corrected themselves. Pig iron started to run away, and we see the result in large importations, in an enormous furnace expansion, and in the recent drop of Southern irons of $1 to $1.50 per ton, with well defined and increasing weakness, thus ending a false situation. In our 1903 exports of manufactures, mineral oil and its products took second place, with $66,000,000; copper goods come next, with $41,000,000; cotton goods next, with $32,000,000; leather goods next, with $29,000,000, and agricultural implements, not included in manufactures of iron and steel, next, with $16,000,000. Twenty-eight groups are in the class exporting to a value exceeding $1,000,000 each in 1902. In not one of these twenty-eight groups is the influence of tariff protection felt other than hurtfully, through the imposition of artificial repressive conditions. Of our total imports about one-half—or, to be exact, 47 per cent.—are the raw materials largely consumed in these twenty-eight groups of domestic industries, such as iron and steel in the cruder forms, hides and skins, fibres, and the like.

THE CZAR'S REFORMS.

There could scarcely be a more pathetic figure than that which is now presented by the Czar of all the Russias. He is an intelligent man and a humane man. He is, in effect, the "benevolent despot" so often invoked by dreamy persons as the remedy for the evils of more advanced societies than that which he represents. And, in the face of manifest and grievous evils, he is pitifully helpless.

The Czar knows enough to know that no reforms of his devising will avail unless they are such as the Russian people desire and will accept. His first task was, therefore, to find out what the Russian people think and feel. But the very system which he represents and frustrates has deprived the Russian people of all those organs of public opinion which exist in more advanced communities. He and all his bureaucrats are "sitting on the safety valves" of popular discontent. He knows that it would be futile to question the bureaucrats. He cannot personally interrogate the promiscuous population. What was left for him to do?

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of The London Times he has hit upon a curious expedient. The accuracy of the weather predictions in one of the St. Petersburg papers having impressed him, he sent for the journalist who made them and asked him for a scientific statement of the meteorological condition, so to speak, of the Russian people. Fancy President ROOSEVELT applying to the respectable WILLIS L. MOORE of Ohio for an authentic statement of the opinions of the American people. All the same, it seems to be agreed that M. DEMTCHENSKY, the journalist in question, was worthy of the confidence thus reposed in him. He did give, directly to the Czar, a faithful account of the condition of the Russian people, accompanying it, it is said, with the statement that if he had said in public what he confidentially reported to his Majesty he would have been denounced and arrested as a revolutionist. The explanation shows both how urgently necessary and how terribly difficult is the task which the Czar has done himself honor by assuming.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As was said by the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the letter which we published yesterday, there would be practically no danger of the communication of rabies from one dog to another if the existing law forbidding the appearance of the animals in the streets unless held by a short leash were strictly enforced. The difficulties in the way of such enforcement, however, are enormous in the present state of public opinion, for it would impose upon dog owners an amount of inconvenience which would lead the large majority of them to get rid of their four-footed friends very promptly. The law is therefore in effect a law of absolute banishment against all except a few dogs of large money value, and it will be in large measure ignored until there is a strong and general feeling that the city is no place for animals of the canine tribe. When that time comes, as it probably will in the not remote future, the leash law will be replaced by one of complete exclusion, easy to enforce and satisfactory in results. As for muzzles, Mr. HAINES did well to say that they are to be considered only as a means of meeting a pressing danger or an urgent necessity. It may be possible to invent an effective muzzle that will not also be an instrument of diabolical torture, but so far as we know it has not been done yet, and the different sorts in occasional use all inflict worry and pain in exact proportion to their usefulness as preventers of biting. A muzzled dog is a miserable creature at best and a frenzied victim of unendurable suffering at worst, and it would be much better to condemn the whole race to death than to make every breath they draw an agony more or less acute. The dog problem is a hard one to solve, since it involves striking a balance between very good and very bad traits combined in the same animal, and, much as one may hate dogs, it is almost impossible to help loving the individual dog.

—It is recorded that a lady asked the great Dr. JOHNSON why, in his dictionary, he defined "pastern" as "the knee joint of a horse," and received, instead of the learned and elaborate explanation and justification she expected the curt reply of—"Ignorance, Madame, ignorance." A similar disappointment is in store for a correspondent who, after calling attention to the recent appearance in this column of the phrase "a miserable debt for $75," writes: "Will you kindly explain for my little girl, who propounded the question to me, why you used the preposition 'for' in place of the conventional 'of.' I would not dare to consider this an error, yet I cannot explain it." Our friend is too timid. He may, if he wants to be kind, reject the Johnsonian explanation of ignorance for that "of," but if he ascribes it to carelessness he will be quite safe. Possibly the writer of the phrase had "claim" in mind when he selected his preposition, and on that possibility he might base a more or less learned dissertation on heterophemy, thus distracting the attention of little daughters, and even of big fathers, from his blunder, but that seems hardly worth while. It is better to own up and get the thing out of the way without the using up of any ingenuity that is sure to be needed sooner or later on more important slips.

—Statistics presented by Dr. ALFRED HILLIER in Public Health, an English journal, seem to show that, at the present rate of decrease in deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, Prussia will reach the zero point about the year 1927, while the disease will not be conquered in England until twenty years later. The rapid fall in the Prussian rate is ascribed, not to any new method or drug for curing consumption, but to precautions that have followed the discovery of the tubercle bacillus, to the improved conditions of the working classes, and to the establishment of sanatoriums. American Medicine of Philadelphia has been moved by Dr. HILLIER'S figures to recall the statement of a forgotten writer that if the expectations first raised by Prof. KOCH'S tuberculin had been equaled by the results achieved, it would have been a curse and not a blessing to the human race, for the reason that the social and moral origins of the malady would have been neglected, while now they are receiving careful attention, with the best of results in many ways besides the prevention of consumption. "'Malum' and 'morbus,'" it says, "are often the same, or at least so intimately connected that one cannot be eliminated from human life without the other. The most striking proof of this now comes out in the fact that KOCH himself admits and even preaches that the great decrease in the death rate from tuberculosis has been due and will still be due to sanitary and social betterment, but chiefly to the improvement in the condition of the workmen's lives through Government insurance, &c. In other words, what may be called the morals of infectious disease are being recognized. The conditions that breed and scatter physical contagion are precisely those that degrade and morbidize the soul and character. Rightness of physical living is necessary to righteousness, and vice versa. KOCH, the author of tuberculin, forgot this truth; KOCH, the sanitarian, now preaches it." This is a curious and rather startling view, but its substantial accuracy is apparent enough.

—It is a little disquieting to learn that the President has taken with him on his journey a big fur overcoat and occasionally wears it. Somebody ought to tell him that of all garments, for this climate, and especially for this season of the year, a fur overcoat is probably the very worst and most dangerous. It is warm, but its warmth is gained at a fearful price, paid in the currency of colds and pneumonia, and its beauty—when it has any—is a deadly snare. The Eskimos wear furs because they haven't anything else, but fortunate dwellers in the temperate zone should put the things to other uses, of which there are many, all innocent and safe. This advice applies, of course, only to Presidents and other men. As for women, they have developed an inexplicable impunity in adjusting their garments to fashion instead of to the weather, and seem to be able to wear anything they choose, and as little or as much of it as they choose, without any ill effects, or at least without any that are obvious and immediate. Men are different and must be more careful. For them, in any except the severest of Winter weather, the fur overcoat has as many perils as it has hairs, and its use when not really needed is the next thing to joining a suicide club.

OVERWORKING OF STUDENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of March 30 there appeared an article in regard to the breaking down from overstudy of a Columbia University student. He was taken to the Insane Pavilion of Bellevue Hospital because he had applied himself too closely to his college work. The notice of his death appears in to-day's issue.

I have waited in vain for some editorial article or some letters of protest to appear concerning the preposterous amount of work exacted of university students today. As no comment upon it has appeared, I venture to hope that it is not too late for you to publish the following facts. They may reach the eye of some of the Faculty at Columbia University and influence them to consider more broadly the consequences of their present course.

I happen to know that in the course of applied science in the hard work comes during the second term of the third year. Most of the theory is studied during the first term, and far too many problems are given during the second term. Students are expected to hand in reports of laboratory work and of experiments done a week after the experiments have been performed. The class of civil engineers of 1904 recently handed in to one of the professors an estimate, carefully computed, of the actual time necessary to complete the work of one week, proving that what was required of them in one week in reality took thirteen afternoons to accomplish.

Because of the inordinate demands of the professors, the students find it absolutely impossible to work out their problems for themselves and feel reduced to the necessity of hiring experts to do the work. This not only deprives them of the knowledge and experience which they ought to require, but tends to degrade their characters by the pretense.

Many of the students not only work hard, every afternoon and evening during the week, but study until the early hours of the morning as well. The loss of sleep and the constant strain of endeavoring to fulfill the herculean tasks allotted by the professors are sufficient to break down the physical and mental calibre of all but the very strongest. Many lose their health, still more lose their courage and character, and almost fail to gain the knowledge the curriculum pretends to supply. Only once in a while is the breakdown so complete as to reach the knowledge of the public, but beneath the surface the matter is becoming truly tragic. A LOOKER ON.

New York, April 5, 1903.

VAN CORTLANDT GOLF LINKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article on golf in this morning's issue is in the main correct, and I heartily concur in your views as to the action of the New York Golf Club in trying to say who shall use the public links.

While the condition of the course is not up to expectations, it must be borne in mind that never before have they been open to the public at this early date, which in some degree accounts for the ruggedness of the ground and the inability of the man in charge to give the best attention to the same. Another fortnight should have been allowed to elapse before the playing commenced. I understand a new man has been placed in charge of the links and that it is his intention to have everything in proper shape at an early date, and that new machinery has been ordered of which great things are expected. As for myself, while I play constantly, I am willing to wait and hope for better things. MAIL.

New York, April 6, 1903.

The Tariff and Prosperity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

And so, according to President Roosevelt, our country would be "ruined" if it were no longer necessary to collect tariff taxes!

If all the world disarmed, and we could no longer spend multi-millions on our navy and army, and if all our pensioners should need pensions no longer, and we needed no more taxes, then the country would be "ruined" by letting each citizen spend his own money!

"Is it to laugh," or is it to be sad, because a President of the United States attributes its prosperity to its taxes?

MARTYN CROSS.

Pittsburg, April 6, 1903.

The Tariff Awaits Friends.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the concerted stand taken by the Administration that "the tariff should be raised only by its friends," I am reminded of one of the sayings of the Wise Man of the East—"None but the wise should marry, and they do not." W. O. B.

New York, April 6, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Hasty Judgment.

Jones—Women are not good listeners.

Johnson—Evidently you've never had 'em for servants.—Kansas City Independent.

What to Do in Rheumatism.

A professor at one of the allopathic colleges is reported to have said:

"There are two things to be done in rheumatism—grin and bear it, or bear it and not grin."—Homoeopathic Envoy.

Precisely That.

Braggsby—I tell you I'm overworking. I am turning out an awful lot of work just now.

Nocker—That's just exactly the word your employer used in describing your present work.—Baltimore American.

His New Horse.

"Seen Ezry's new horse?" asked one citizen of another. "I have," was the reply. "Well, what does it look like?" asked the questioner, impatiently. "Well, he looks," said the other man, slowly, "as if Ezry had taken him for an old debt."—Boston Christian Register.

Nuritch's House Furnishings.

"Well," said Nuritch, who had been showing Kandor through his new house, "what do you think of the furnishin's?"

"They—er—show a great deal of taste," replied Kandor.

"Think so!"

"Yes, but it's all very bad."—Philadelphia Press.

THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY.

W. B. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune.

There is a road to yesterday—
A wondrous thoroughfare,
Where wanton breezes idly play
And blossoms scent the air.
It stretches long and far and straight;
It wanders up and down;
It passes many an open gate
And many a little town.

There is a road to yesterday;
The grasses grow beside,
And trees that spread and swing and sway
And shade the pathway wide.
Its flowers are a goodly sight,
And it goes on and on
And leads to many a starry night
And many a cloudless dawn.

There is a road to yesterday,
And we may trace its gleam
In flecking shade or dancing ray
Upon some little stream.
One may see it, when, with eyes
Half-closed, we hear a song
That calls up many a glad sunrise
And many a twilight long.

There is a road to yesterday,
And each one knows its start—
The portal to this wondrous way
Is held within the heart;
From there the pleasant courses lead
As far as one can see—
It rests on many a golden deed
And many a memory.

THE DREYFUS CASE AGAIN

Bitter Debate in the French Chamber of Deputies.

EX-WAR MINISTER ACCUSED

M. Cavaignac Charged with Concealing an Important Letter—Ex-Premier Brisson Denounces Him.

PARIS, April 6.—The Dreyfus affair was brought up in the Chamber of Deputies today by M. Jaurès, (Socialist,) in the course of a discussion of the validity of the election of M. Syveton, (Nationalist Republican.)

M. Jaurès asserted that M. Syveton had attacked the Republican group on the ground that they were the agents of foreigners, but he proposed to show that the real friends of the foreigners were those who during four years "established their case through a falsified signature of a foreign Emperor." This was in allusion to the alleged letter of the German Emperor, which is said to have been introduced into some of the private papers in the Dreyfus case.

M. Jaurès repeatedly mentioned the Emperor by name, and accused M. Millevoye, the Nationalist leader, of using the supposed letter to the Kaiser, the non-existence of which had been established, in his speeches for election purposes.

These remarks wrought up the Chamber to a great pitch of excitement, but the climax came when, turning to a new branch of the subject, M. Jaurès read a letter, dated Aug. 31, 1898, written by Gen. Pellieux to the Minister of War, who asked to be placed on the retired list owing to the Dreyfus case. In this letter, as read by M. Jaurès, Gen. Pellieux said: "Can you any longer have confidence either in subordinates or in chiefs who have made me their dupe and made me work with forged documents?" This was an allusion to the forgery by Col. Henry, and M. Jaurès went on to assert that the letter had been hidden from the country and had not been communicated either to the Court of Cassation or to the court-martial which tried Dreyfus at Rennes.

M. Brisson, rising from his seat, declared that he at the date of the letter was Premier, and that the Government had no knowledge of the letter. He accused M. Cavaignac, who was Minister of War at the time, of not informing the Government of its existence.

M. Cavaignac retorted that the substance of the letter was published at the time in the shape of an interview, and he accused M. Brisson of acting a comedy.

M. Brisson, who was laboring under great emotion, replied:

"You may be thankful that the amnesty law (in connection with the Dreyfus affair) was passed; otherwise you would be tried and convicted. The statement of your father (Gen. Cavaignac, President of the Republic in 1848,) seems to cry out to you: 'You are no longer a Republican. You are no longer my descendant!'"

These utterances brought forth wild cheering from the members of the Left, who turned toward M. Cavaignac and hooted him, calling him "traitor" and "canaille."

The President of the Chamber tried vainly for a long time to restore silence, and when he ultimately succeded M. Cavaignac again spoke. He denied that he had ever sought to conceal anything, and said the letter did not form part of any dossier in connection with the Dreyfus case. Gen. Pellieux, he affirmed, afterward regretted having written it. This declaration aroused a fresh storm of hisses.

M. Jaurès, who had remained in the speaker's tribune throughout the scene, asked for a postponement of the debate, on the ground that he was fatigued. The Chamber voted the postponement and adjourned.

PROCLAIMED MOORISH SULTAN.

Riff Tribes in Favor of Present Ruler's Brother—Court Indifferent to Seriousness of Situation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 7.—The Times's correspondent at Tangier says the Sultan's brother, Mulai Mohammed, was enthusiastically proclaimed Sultan last Friday by a large gathering of the Riff tribes.

Letters from Fez, adds the correspondent, describe the Court as apparently indifferent to the seriousness of the situation. The Sultan continues to purchase all sorts of European goods, and more wild animals are expected to arrive at El Araish.

Two Government couriers have been robbed and murdered near Rabat.

THE FOREIGN PUMP COMBINE.

Samuel Untermyer to Incorporate a Company with a Capital of $4,500,000 To-day.

LONDON, April 6.—Samuel Untermyer of New York will to-morrow incorporate the Worthington Pump Company, Limited, with a capital of $4,500,000, consisting of $2,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds and $2,500,000 in shares. The company acquires the European business of the Worthington and Blake Companies, in addition to others. Two factories will be erected, one in Germany and the other in Russia. The Directorate will be jointly American and English.

Mr. Untermyer has also arranged to repurchase from their English holders four large American breweries.

PROF. LORENZ COMING BACK.

VIENNA, April 6.—The report that Prof. Lorenz has received an invitation from J. Ogden Armour to go to Chicago and visit Mr. Armour's child, Lolita, who has not completely recovered from the operation performed upon her by the professor last October, is confirmed.

Prof. Lorenz, who is attending the Medical Congress at Madrid, will probably leave Vienna for the United States next week.

Nominated as Coadjutors.

ROME, April 6.—The Congregation of the Propaganda has decided to propose that the Pope appoint the Right Rev. John J. Glennon, Coadjutor Bishop of Kansas City, as Coadjutor Archbishop of St. Louis, and the Right Rev. Henry Moeller, Bishop of Columbus, as Coadjutor Archbishop of Cincinnati.

The meeting of the Propaganda was presided over by the Prefect, Cardinal Gotti. The proposition of Cardinal Satolli to have Bishop Glennon appointed Coadjutor Archbishop of St. Louis was unanimously approved.

It is most probable that a Consistory will be held in the middle of May. Nothing is yet known about the creation of new foreign Cardinals.

Coming to Defend Whitaker Wright.

LONDON, April 6.—Samuel Untermyer sails for New York on the North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinz on Wednesday in order personally to take up the defense of Whitaker Wright, the London company Director under arrest at New York whose extradition is sought by the British Government.

Philippine See for Mgr. Rooker.

ROME, April 6.—The very Rev. Mgr. P. J. Rooker, Secretary of the Apostolic Delegation at Washington, has been appointed Bishop of Nueva Caceres, Philippine Islands.

Mgr. Rooker was born in New York in 1861. He is the son of the late Myron H. Rooker of Albany, who was one of the proprietory of The Press and Knickerbocker of that city.

Liner New York Ready for Service.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—The remodeled American Line steamship New York will sail from Cramp's shipyard this week to resume service between New York and Southampton. The vessel has been at Cramp's yard for five months, and before that was for thirteen months at the Erie Basin, Brooklyn. The improvements have been made at a cost of about $1,000,000.

AMERICA TO TEST RUSSIA'S PROMISES AS TO MANCHURIA.

One Stipulation in the Chinese Commercial Treaty Means the Open Door at Mukden and Its Port.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—It is practically admitted here that the new commercial treaty between the United States and China is in one phase especially designed to test the soundness of Russia's promise to maintain the open door in Manchuria.

Ever since the Russian occupation in 1900 the province has been practically governed by the Russians, who have regulated all external trade. American exports of great value have entered Manchuria and, as the State Department had no mind to lose that trade to any other nation, it challenged Russia's purposes and received specific promises that the open door should be maintained.

The provision in the treaty now under negotiation, declaring Mukden and its port, Taku-Shan, at the mouth of the Yalu River, open to foreign trade affords the opportunity for the test.

HOLLAND SOCIETY STATUE.

Bronze Effigy of William the Silent to Face the Hudson.

After having discussed the plan of erecting a statue of William the Silent for nearly seven years, the Holland Society of New York last evening, at its eighteenth annual dinner at Delmonico's, pledged itself by resolution to expend $40,000 for the purpose, and selected Henry M. Shrady, a young sculptor of this city, to model it. Mr. Shrady is the sculptor to whom was awarded the contract of erecting the Grant monument at Washington.

Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, Chairman of the Statue Committee, offered a resolution which committed the society to raise the $40,000, and to the selection of Mr. Shrady to do the work, which was "not to be accepted by the Holland Society unless passed upon favorably by the Municipal Art Commission."

Robert B. Roosevelt and others expressed the fear that passing the resolution in the form prescribed was to make the society, if not its individual members, responsible for the money, and several others feared that the treasury of the society, which now consists of about $10,000, could be attached.

Dr. Roosa said in reply:

"If you never contract the obligation to pay the money, my belief is that the statue will never become a reality. Besides it is almost a certainty that the money will be raised, because much of it has already been pledged.

George G. De Witt suggested that the name of Mr. Shrady should be stricken from the resolution, but to this Mr. Roosa objected, stating that Mr. Shrady had promised to go to Holland to study the life and the environments in which William the Silent lived, and had promised to do other things to help the society along in its project.

In the end an amendment was made to the resolution, which made "said contract to be binding only when $40,000 shall have been raised." In that form it passed.

Dr. Roosa afterward said that these men had already pledged themselves to subscribe toward the fund, and for these amounts:

William Waldorf Astor, $1,000; Robert A. Van Wyck, $1,000; John H. Starrin, $1,000; Samuel D. Coydenal of Kingston, $2,000; John L. Riker, $1,000; George G. De Witt, $500; Warner Van Norden, $1,000; Robert B. Roosevelt, $200; Robert R. Roosevelt, Jr., $250; other persons for small amounts ranging from $25 to $1, and amounting to about $2,000.

Dr. Roosa said that it was proposed to erect the statue somewhere where it would face the Hudson River, that the statue itself was to be of bronze, with smaller appropriate figures about it, the pedestal to be of granite.

Robert B. Roosevelt made a speech extolling the virtues of Peter Stuyvesant and commenting upon the growth and development of the city. He said in conclusion:

"Only in one matter have we deteriorated. We have less civic pride, less self-reliance, less determination to rough-hew our own ends, now that we are three million, than when we were one thousand. Then we would not submit to dictation or tyranny from the High Mightinesses across the sea; now we basely submit to the rule of the Low Mightinesses at Albany, and in fact in mere cowardice of spirit often seek such a means of postage in exchange for our birthright of independence and self-reliance."

The annual election was also held, the eighteenth in the history of the society, Theodore M. Banta being elected as President.

DEFECTS OF THE MAINE.

Same Trouble with 6-Inch Guns and with 12-Inch Turrets—No Serious Weaknesses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The report of structural defects in the Maine, showing startling weakness in gun position and turrets having been demonstrated by gun practice recently at Norfolk, is denied at the Navy Department. Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, said to-day that as far as the department had been advised there was no structural disturbance or defect in the Maine, nor was there trouble with any of the big guns.

The only guns mentioned in any report to the department are the six-inch deck guns, and as to these, there is no question except in the matter of the carriage, where it is fastened to the deck. The recoil after firing seems to put this part of the piece out of order, and difficulty is met in revolving the gun.

MRS. BUTTERFIELD'S ACCOUNTS

Her Management as Trustee of the Estate of Her First Husband, F. S. James.

Peter B. Olney, as referee in the accounting of Mrs. Julia L. Butterfield, widow of Daniel Butterfield, as trustee of the estate of her first husband, Frederick P. James, will file his report within a few days. More than one hundred relatives and other heirs appeared as claimants for the estate that was valued at more than $1,000,000.

The accounting is the first since the death of Mr. James in 1884. It covers accounts of a period beginning in May, 1884, and ending in May, 1901. Mrs. Butterfield has shown that she received in rents $847,339.59 and from the personal property an income of $222,121.73, a total of $1,069,461.32. The expenses of administering the estate amounted to $387,427.22. In addition to this the widow has received, on account of bequests to her, $452,281.70.

ALASKA BOUNDARY CASE.

Judge Dickinson, David T. Watson, and Hannis Taylor Appointed Counsel for the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Secretary of State has selected as counsel for the United States before the Alaskan Boundary Commission Judge Jacob M. Dickinson of Chicago, who was Assistant Attorney General during the Harrison Administration, and is now general counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad; David T. Watson of Pittsburg, United States Counsel in the recent cases, and Hannis Taylor, ex-United States Minister to Spain.

These attorneys will present to the commission the case now being prepared by John W. Foster and Mr. Lansing. They expect to go to London in September. Judge Dickinson was a member of the President's hunting party in Mississippi last Fall.

CONVICTED BY COURT-MARTIAL.

Chief Commissary Steward Edds Sentenced to a Year's Imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The court-martial which tried Chief Commissary Steward George N. Edds at Newport, R. I., on the charge of scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals in accepting commissions from merchants on account of supplies purchased for the Naval Training station, found him guilty and sentenced him to one year's imprisonment.

TWO LENTEN PLAYBILLS

"A Modern Crusoe" at Proctor's Has a Theme Used Also by Barrie and Fulda.

"Spotless Town" Pleases at the Fourteenth Street Theatre—The Spotter of Ancient Gags Need Not Apply.

"Cheerful in Adversity" was the motto of the band of first nighters that gathered yesterday to see "Spotless Town." The gloom of Holy Week has fallen upon the theatrical world, and nowhere is it felt more keenly than in the popular home of Irish melodrama. This is perhaps why the Fourteenth Street Theatre secured the signal novelty of the week. In that consisted the ray of cheer. "Spotless Town," which for some time past has been skirting the hoopskirts of Harlem, Hoboken, and Brooklyn, has at last tumbled into the bustle of the mid-metropolis.

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It is, indeed, a bustling show, full of horse play that brings the horse laugh, of acrobatic wit, of ground and lofty songs. There were Irish comedians who, however, wore no hue of shamrock in their whiskers. There were Yiddish comedians who, as if fearing the cry of "next," had one eye on the audience for the accurate cabbage and the fruitful egg. There was a pair of rip-roaring athletic midgets who combined to make a baby elephant, and there was a red live terrier dog who when he had grabbed a pair of pants by the slack refused to let go until the curtain. The one unbreakable law of spotless town is of course against spots and spotting. The song and dance clothes of the Yiddish comedians were spotted with polka dots, and by setting them into the stocks the fact deprived them for a time of liberty and the pursuit of trouble. If one had wished to spot on the book of the play the ancient and purloined jests a polkadot shirt would seem immaculate by comparison. But the law of spotless town shall be respected. The galleries roared all the time, and Marshall Wilder in a prosceniumic box smiled; so without further inquiry the occasion had better be pronounced hilarious.

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According to the playbill of Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, "A Modern Crusoe" is by Sydney Rosenfeld, Esq. No doubt it is so, but the story is in most essential points identical with that of a play of similar title produced some years ago in Germany by Ludwig Fulda, a poet and playwright, best known here as the author of "The Twin Sister," produced last year at the Empire. It is further to be noted that J. M. Barrie's latest play, "The Admirable Crichton," with which Mr. William Gillette is scheduled to open Daniel Frohman's New Lyceum Theatre in the early Fall, is built on a similar plan, and has been under no little suspicion of indebtedness to the same talented young German playwright. If "The Admirable Crichton" is a success, and there seems to be no doubt that it will be one of the mightiest, "A Modern Crusoe" may renew its youth in the stock company houses of this broad theatrical land, provided, of course, that the question of copyright has been properly settled. There no doubt it has been, in spite of a reticent programme.

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The play at present on view was produced some years ago at the Boston Museum, and was made familiar elsewhere by Roland Reed. The present occasion marks its entrance into the metropolis. The playbill deposes that it is furnished with the scenery used in the original production, a statement as to the absolute veracity of which one becomes skeptical after an inspection of the scene photographs displayed in the foyer. These are perhaps considerations of minor import to the playgoer. It should be said without further ado that, in spite of a weak first act, the play is interesting, and the second and third acts, which portray the life of the modern Crusoes on their South Sea island, are rich in comic possibilities, many of which have been realised.

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In Fulda's, Barrie's, and Rosenfeld's plays the main story is much the same. The first act introduces a company of people living amid distinctions of riches, titles, and so forth, such as obtain in civilized society. Being wrecked on their island, the aristocracy of wealth and birth gives way to an aristocracy of sheer merit. The rich and the titled, being unfitted by experience to shift for themselves, are reduced to menial occupations, while the practical knowledge of those of humbler state makes them virtually rulers of the Crusoe colony. Then the rescuing ship arrives and takes them back to civilization. The last act shows another swing of see-saw, in consequence of which rich and poor, noble and commoner, fall back into their original social sty. The opportunity in such a plot for broadly comic character contrasts is obvious.

In the play at Proctor's the commoner of civilization who becomes a King in Crusoeland is a young American whom fate has reduced in the condition of a stenographer and later to that of a common stoker on shipboard. All along he has loved the niece of a New York multi-millionaire, and while he is King of Shellfish and Cocoanuts, she learns to love him so that she does not forget it when the party returns to New York. In Barrie's play, the man who makes himself king—Mr. Gillette's part—is a butler. On the island he has become so great a potentate that the noble family that formerly employed him are arranging to marry their daughter to him. When the party returns to civilization, however, the Admirable Crichton's hands fall again by instinct upon the seams of his trousers, and he stands in dignified self-effacement with his back against the wall. The purport of Barrie's story is thus different from that of Fulda. Barrie has added, moreover, a fund of wit and satire that make the play virtually his own.

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Whether or not Mr. Rosenfeld's play is an adaptation, it has many of the characteristic failings of an adaptation. In the character of the multi-millionaire, which is the chief part in the play, a certain amount of brisk and obvious Americanism is injected, but with this the native quality of the piece ends. The young man who is held down by fate to semi-menial occupations is the antithesis of all Americanism, as are also the people who insist on keeping his ambitions under. In a word, the play has the placid and uneventful action of German comedy without the German literary quality. It has a superficial aspect of Americanism without the true motives or movement of American comedy.

The part of the multi-millionaire was played in a capable manner by Frederic Bond. It is a part Crane would revel in. The downtrodden youth was played by Paul McAllister. G. E. Bryant was rather unusually easy and convincing as a stage Englishman. Miss Beryl Hope and Miss Eva Vincent lent decided good looks and some talent to the parts of the two heroines. The acting and stage management left much to be desired; but with repetition the play should afford much amiable and refined entertainment.

CONRIED COACHES SCHOOLBOYS

Metropolitan's Manager Devotes Time to a Production by High School Students.

Heinrich Conried, notwithstanding the demands on his time by the affairs of the Metropolitan Opera House, is devoting a part of it to rehearsing the annual play to be given May 1 by the seniors of the Horace Mann High School for the benefit of its athletic association.

Mr. Conried's son Richard is one of the players, and it was through him that the manager came to give his services for the rehearsal. A committee from the school selected the well-known English farce comedy, "Our Boys," and some of the teachers trained the players until they were letter perfect.

The first dress rehearsal was held by Mr. Conried Saturday afternoon at his Irving Place Theatre. Richard Conried and Oliver Doty play the leading roles. Frederick Godley, Leonard Thomas, the Misses Blonde, Edson, Walker, and Webber, and Messrs. Donaldson and Bruin take the other parts. Theodore A. Liebler third is assistant manager, and prompter. The scenery is furnished by Liebler & Co.

"McFADDEN'S FLATS" QUIET.

Play Produced, with Green Whiskers Eliminated, and Irishmen Express Their Tolerance.

After a brief side trip to Philadelphia, "McFadden's Row of Flats," the show which caused a riot in Harlem recently, opened in Brooklyn at the Grand Opera House last night. There had been rumors of trouble, and the house management induced the proprietor of the play to eliminate the green whiskers, Mrs. McFadden's entrance with a donkey, and the presence of the pig in the flat parlor.

That was by agreement with a committee of the United Irish Societies. Sixteen of the committeemen attended the performance last night by special invitation. Sixty policemen were scattered about the house. At the fall of the curtain the United Irishmen expressed themselves as being satisfied.

"You can see that there has been no conflict," said one of their number. "So long as the management keep their contract with us we will keep faith with them, but if they restore the objectionable matter—" Here he lapsed into an impressive silence.

"We will attend all the performances," said the same spokesman, in warning tones.

SHRINERS AT THE CIRCUS.

Nobles of Mecca Temple See Brethren Caricatured by Funny Folk—Parade of Freaks.

It was Mecca night at the circus last night and more than 4,000 red feses made Madison Square Garden look even gayer than usual. All the boxes and the first tier of seats were occupied by the members of Mecca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the performers introduced special acts complimentary to the Shriners. Great applause followed the reading of a cable dispatch from the brother nobles in England just before the performance began. The message was to the effect that the warmth of the desert was cold compared to the greetings flashed across from the nobles in the Old World.

For the first time this year the freaks of the "Greatest Show on Earth" were paraded around the arena. All of them, as well as all the other performers of the circus, wore red feses in recognition of the distinguished visitors. Another departure was the costuming of three clowns. They were dressed to caricature three of the most prominent Mystic Shriners in the city—Dr. S. R. Ellison, George Millar, and Joseph Mayer. With them was a camel, and they elicited ununsually loud applause.

THE FOUR COHANS' NEW PLAY.

"Running for Office," a Musical Comedy, Is Produced at Utica.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., April 6.—The four Cohans produced a new musical extravaganza called "Running for Office," for which George M. Cohan has written the book and music, to-night at the Majestic Theatre. The action is laid in Tigersville, a village in Vermont, and deals with the Prohibition question. The characters include a Prohibition candidate, the Mayor, the constable, a theatrical manager, a Sergeant of police, a temperance crank, and a Captain of a baseball team. The last act showing a political torchlight parade is a novelty.

The piece is presented with handsome scenery, and sixty persons are employed.

"Running for Office" will be seen in New York, April 27, at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, where it will be produced for a run.

NEWS OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Arnold Daly, who is to create the rôle of a Frenchman in the forthcoming production of George H. Broadhurst's "A Fool and His Money" at the Madison Square Theatre, will have played four different parts this season in Broadway productions. "The first," said Mr. Daly last night, "was in 'Hearts Aflame,' in which I beat my wife; in the second, 'A Bird in the Cage,' my intentions toward the young lady were not honorable; in the third, 'Cynthia,' I am the soul of generosity, as I try to give money to a distressed female, and in 'A Fool and His Money' I try to marry the girl."

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Max Freeman, whose latest appearances have been in "Cynthia" and "Heidelberg," soon will be seen in a sketch by James Horan entitled "A Policy Slip."

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Henry Miller will appear at the Clara Morris benefit in a one-act play by Clyde Fitch entitled "Frederic Lemaitre." He will be assisted by Miss Martha Waldron and Mr. Maurice Bruce of his company, now playing "The Taming of Helen" at the Savoy Theatre.

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The Shubert Brothers yesterday completed the cast of principals for "The Runaways," they being Alexander Clark, William Gould, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, Al Fields, Arthur Dunn, William Wolf, Dorothy Dorr, Helen Lord, Flora Hengler, May Hengler, and Amalia Stone.

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Drina De Wolfe, who has been known until now principally because of her private cars and jewels, has received an offer to play Ophelia to the Hamlet of Edmund Russell, who is to give a special matinee of "Hamlet" this month. Miss De Wolfe was one of the best known of the show girls at Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse last Fall. Her next advancement, which places her in dramatic rôles, was a small part with Henry Miller in "The Taming of Helen."

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James K. Hackett yesterday arranged with George H. Broadhurst to dramatize for him Winston Churchill's "The Celebrity," which he will produce next season.

OFFERINGS AT THE THEATRES.

ACADEMY—"The Suburban."
AMERICAN—"Devil's Island."
BELASCO—"The Darling of the Gods."
BIJOU—"Nancy Brown."
BROADWAY—"Prince of Pilsen."
CASINO—"A Chinese Honeymoon."
CIRCLE—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—"A Message from Mars."
DALY'S—"The Jewel of Asia."
DEWEY—"A Night on Broadway."
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
EMPIRE—"The Unforeseen."
FOURTEENTH STREET—"Spotless Town."
GARDEN—"Everyman."
GARRICK—"Mice and Men."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Billionaire."
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—"A Country Girl."
HERALD SQUARE—"Pretty Peggy."
HUBER'S MUSEUM—Vaudeville.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S—Vaudeville.
IRVING PLACE—Musical comedy.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—"Mr. Bluebeard."
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Circus.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—"Cynthia."
MAJESTIC—"Wizard of Oz."
MANHATTAN—"The Earl of Pawtucket."
METROPOLIS—"A Desperate Chance."
MURRAY HILL—"A Wife's Peril."
NEW YORK—"In Dahomey."
PRINCESS—"The Frisky Mrs. Johnson."
PROCTOR'S—Twenty-third Street, vaudeville; Fifth Avenue, "A Modern Crusoe"; Fifty-eighth Street, "Head Waiters"; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, "A Social Moneymoon."
SAVOY—"The Taming of Helen."
STAR—"The Minister's Daughter."
THIRD AVENUE—"A Little Outcast."
VICTORIA—"Resurrection."
WALLACK'S—"The Sultan of Sulu."
WEBER & FIELDS—"Twirly-Whirly."
WEST END—"The Fatal Wedding."

Vassar Endowment Benefit.

The benefit performance of "As You Like It" for the Vassar Endowment Fund, which will take place at the Victoria Theatre on the anniversary of Shakespeare's birthday, April 23, is practically organized now and a large sum of money has been received, either through the sale of the tickets or by subscription. The cast, other than Minna Gale (Mrs. Archibald C. Haymes) and Kyrle Bellew, consists of Nora O'Brien, as Celia, she having played that part in Augustin Daly's production several years ago; Percy Winter, son of William Winter, as Sylvius; Sydney Herbert as Touchstone, William Muldoon as the Wrestler, Alfred Hickman as Le Beau, and George Clarke as Jaques. Mr. Clarke, who was Mr. Daly's stage manager, will have charge of the production. Tickets are now on sale at the theatre.

REMINGTON'S WEST.

How One Man Sees the Indians, Cowboys, and Bandits of the Southwest—The Fight for the Waterhole—Busting the Brones.

Less than a dozen paintings in one of the Noë galleries, 368 Fifth Avenue, set forth the views that Mr. Frederick Remington, painter and sculptor, takes of the life and looks of those vanished or almost vanished dwellers on the plains who had their short existence cut off by the advance of railways and of farms—their existence, at any rate, in the picturesque ancestral garb of the Indian and that of the vaquero. The wide gray plains and amethystine hills painted by Mr. Remington are no longer insecure by reason of the Apaches and other "bad Injuns," or the white man who held up the "overland stage." The Indians are rusting away on their reservations, the bad white men are "going through" trains or have turned up their toes in accordance with the rude law of compensation in that land; some of them are Colonels and Judges in well-settled communities East or West; and the overland coach survives in the mimic raids on sawdust under Buffalo Bill.

The most striking scene among the ten pictures, if not the best painting as to composition and brushwork, is called "A Water Hole in the Arizona Desert." A bunch of white men, cowboys, or prospectors, ahead of a band of Indians, have reached a depression in the pale yellow plain at some distance from a range of violet hills, where a patch of blue water shows the coveted drinking place. Their horses are hidden from the pursuers by the steep banks of clay, which echo the violet hills in their hue, and they themselves are at the top of this big natural rifle pit taking cool aim at the Indians, who, far out on the plain, are riding in a circle round the spot, firing as they go. Here and there a horse has been hit and rolls on the ground. So long as the Indians expose themselves they are sure to lose, for the whites have an immense advantage as to cover, and until ammunition and food are exhausted it will be impossible to rout so impregnable a position as they occupy. The picture therefore appeals to the racial instinct which insists that only a dead is a good Injun and flatters the feeling of the invincibility of the white. It is Leather-Stocking over again under different scenes and different conditions, with the redskin as usual in the position of the lion in the fable as he was carved by the man.

The reverse of that medal is shown in "Missing," a solitary cavalry man of the United States Army, marching along with a lariat loosely encompassing his neck and his hands bound behind his back. Two long open files of mounted Indians accompanying him across the dusty plain, their grim faces haughty under their war bonnets, an escort of death for the doomed soldier. But observe that Mr. Remington shows the tremendous odds in favor of the redskins, suggesting that a whole troop of Indians are needed to down one white man. He has made his captive proud and unflinching, his Indian braves concentrated and sinister, their satisfaction only shown in the lifted chins and with air of ownership of the desert as they sweep the horizon with their steady eyes for signs of further prey. They sit their horses as if part of them, and they have the raptorial look of the bird whose feathers they proudly wear in proof of chieftainship. Here is another tragedy of the plains very ably told by the painter's craft.

"The Parley" is the meeting of a band of Indians with a trapper of long ago. The chief has his back turned and speaks in sign language; the trapper has a great beard, long fringed chaps, and is powder horn slung about him. All the aspects are peaceful. "A Change of Ownership" sees a number of Indians rounding up a bunch of horses by riding round them, waving blankets preparatory to sending them helter-skelter on a beeline for the distant hills, away from their white or Indian owners. "A Reconnaissance in the Moonlight" is one of the best here in the way of composition. On a ridge crowned by dark woods three men have halted their horses in the snow; one holds the horses of the other two, and the latter are cautiously walking toward the wooded crest in the moonlight. The scene suggests peril of some kind. A green sky pointed with stars is above, a pale greenish mantle of snow below. One feels that the danger, if danger there be, lurks within or beyond the trees toward which the backs of the two men in the smooth snow are pointing.

"Jumping the Overland" is a fight for life between men on a stage and bandits among the rocks. The six horses are tearing down a steep road, and the driver with foot on the brake is attending to his business, while the puffs of smoke on the hillside near spots of color give a clue to the number of the bandits. There is much variety of action in the team as it plunges forward toward the spectator; they are not carefully trained cavalry steeds, but any old material more or less redeemed from the bronco or wild condition of the herd.

In "His First Lesson" we see the caballo bronco in the hands of his tormentors, one hind leg pulled up to prevent him from kicking, a saddle being pinched by one man, who keeps at a respectful distance, his head held firmly by another, his mouth wide open, ears flat, eye viciously rolling—they "have him foul" and he will have to give in. A very different study of horses is "A Squaw Pony," a black and white beast whose spirit has long been broken. "A Courier's Halt to Feed" is a group of two men without their horses, who have kindled a fire, the smoke from which rises straight in the air and shows that no wind is blowing.

These pictures are more notable for drawing than for color. Mr. Remington is not always sure of his color values and will often exaggerate a tone unduly, all allowance made for the peculiar effects of the desert light and landscape. In the hides of his horses and the flesh-tints of his white men he has not reached the best that is possible; there is still a little too much garishness in his color-schemes, a little hardness in his brushwork. Mr. Schreyvogel has painted a big picture of Gen. Custer and staff meeting a tribe of Indians; a canvas in exhibition at the Knoedler Gallery. He has the same fault, only in a much greater degree, and he is a beginner. As Mr. Remington paints with greater ease and devotes himself more to the color-scheme, he will tend to greater strength in this very important element of a perfect picture. Undoubtedly his bronzes have been of use to him in the study of the action as well as the anatomy of the horse, but modeling does not bring practice in pure painting; quite the contrary. Meantime one can but recognize how able he is to seize and emphasize an idea, so that his pictures explain themselves at a glance and need no titles.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

During the present week society will have an opportunity to rest and be fresh for the innumerable weddings scheduled for Easter week, for the list is truly formidable. Many of the guests who will go on Monday next to Newport for the Vanderbilt-Neilson marriage on Tuesday, will hurry back to town that night in order to attend the wedding of Miss Chloise Hatch and Cornelius Lee on Wednesday.

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The Coaching Club will have its annual meet and parade on May 9, the second Saturday of the month, and the President, Col. William Jay, will review it. The details of the parade will not be decided upon for some days. Starting from the West Drive last year the coaches turned at the Mall and went northward to the hill, and, after being reviewed by Col. Jay, went on to the Mount Morris Park, where a luncheon was served at the clubhouse.

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The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, who are booked to sail for England to-day, dined last evening with Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who asked a half dozen of their friends in to meet them, including Miss Maude Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Norrie.

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Miss Frances D. Cary of Baltimore is the guest of Mrs. Burton Harrison, her cousin, with whom she made a trip abroad last year.

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There are booked, among others, to sail to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for Bremen via Plymouth and Cherbourg, Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey and Miss Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Clyde Fitch, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Master Hermann Oelrichs, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, Bradley Martin, Jr., and Lady Mary Montagu.

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Mrs. Belmont Tiffany and Miss Cameron are back from the South. Belmont Tiffany is in South America.

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The date of the wedding of Miss Cardia de Peyster, the youngest daughter of Col. and Mrs. Johnston L. de Peyster, and Garrett E. Kip has been fixed for April 25 and will be celebrated at the home of the bride, at Tivoli-on-Hudson.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills gave a small house party at her country place over Sunday.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert Livingston Beekman are at Hot Springs, Va., where they will remain for several weeks.

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Mrs. Richard Gambrill is booked to sail to-day for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel H. Rearing will sail to-morrow on the Oceanic, and on the same ship will be Goold Redmond and Miss Redmond, the Countess Fabricotti, and J. Pierpont Morgan.

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The Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt, who are at their country seat in England, have taken a town house for the season. They will entertain a great deal in London. Sir Martin Conway, who has been here for the past two weeks, will sail to-morrow for England.

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There will be a trip of the coach Liberty this morning to Lakewood, and in the afternoon there will be a meet of the Meadowbrook Hounds.

WILL BE MARRIED IN FLORIDA.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 6.—It is announced that Joseph Edmund Montells, a prominent and wealthy Indian Harbor yachtsman, and Mrs. Ellen Christey Spencer will be married at Dayton, Fla., Wednesday next. The bride-elect resides at St. Louis, Mo., but spends her Winters with her father, Calvin Morgan Christey, in Florida. She is a wealthy woman. Mr. Montells met her three years ago while spending the Winter in the South. The wedding is to be a home affair.

Mr. and Mrs. Montells will spend some time in Atlantic City and other places. They will reside in Greenwich in the bridegroom's handsome residence on Field Point Road.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Griffiths—Chamberlin.

The wedding of B. Franklyn Griffiths and Miss Claire Freeman de Forest Chamberlin, daughter of the late Henry Chamberlin and a great-granddaughter of Ethan Allen, was celebrated yesterday at noon in the Hotel Endicott, the home of the bride. The bride being in mourning the wedding was a very quiet affair, and relatives and intimate friends only were asked to it. The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge officiated. The bride wore a white broadcloth gown and a large white picture hat and carried a huge bouquet of white roses. The rooms were decorated with American Beauty roses and trailing vines. Mr. Griffiths is a nephew of the Right Rev. Robert Isaac Jones, Bishop of St. David's, Wales. Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths will spend their honeymoon in the South. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served. The guests included Miss Ella M. Warshing, Miss Rose C. Ottinger, Miss Blanche H. Trier, George E. Griffiths, Edward W. Nestel, and J. Lyman Hawes.

IN THE SHOPS.

New gun-metal chains are exceedingly smart and rich. They are made of long links, set at intervals of several inches with large balls or beads, each larger than a good-sized marble. These are set with brilliant rhinestones, perhaps four in a bead. The chains are long, and with them are worn sometimes a plain cross of the gun metal, and at others a large heart with a rhinestone in the centre. This heart may be a locket for a picture, or contain merely a small mirror.

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There are many styles and sizes of gun-metal chain purses.

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A gun-metal chain handbag, broad and shallow, of the shape so much seen in handbags, has the chain handle set at intervals with baroque pearls, and there is a fringe of the pearls at the lower edge of the bag.

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Nothing is smarter for coaching parasols than the black jet bead handles. These handles are simple in form, with a small crook or finishing with a ball or plain round end. They have distinction with the pale blue and pink parasols.

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Steel bead handles are even newer, and are attractive, if they do not equal the black, which is always good with colors.

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For the woman who has superstitions there is the black cat, the full figure across the end of the parasol with the back humped. A black cat crossing one's path may bring bad luck; carried, it is a mascot. This is a green-eyed cat.

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A parasol which has a zebra-like appearance is of shirred chiffon, narrow bands of the puffs, formed by the shirring alternating and running up and down the parasol.

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For the individual who is fond of mushrooms and finds them a drain upon the purse at this time of the year the dried fungi, imported, can be bought for 75 cents a pound. There are many more mushrooms in a pound of the dried than in the same quantity of the fresh. The dried mushrooms, when soaked and properly cooked, are infinitely better than the canned, which are expensive.

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There is a continued effort to introduce corsets lacing in front. Some of these lace in the centre of the front, and others have the regular clasps in front and lacings on either side. The corset is closed in the back and fitted carefully.

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One of the new shades in paper is a delicate pearl. In some of these there is a narrow line of white on the edge of both paper and envelopes, and other styles are of the plain pearl. Many of the letter papers which have been called pearl have had no resemblance to that shade as it is usually known.

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Quite the newest thing in bedsteads has a delightfully cool appearance for Summer. Both head and foot board are caned with caning like that used in the ordinary cane-seated chairs. The frame and side pieces of the bedstead are of one of the dark, naturally finished woods, which the other pieces of furniture in the set match. The headboard to these bedsteads is much higher than the foot, and both are solidly caned inside the frame. The chairs in the set are caned to match.

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Landscapes upon paper for nursery walls are supposed to be educating. They show scenes from different countries.

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Plaid silks in different blues and greens and reds are selling for 50 cents a yard.

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An embroidered silk undervest has a pair of doves on the front at the top.

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Sheer grass linen, in the deep linen color, makes one of the most attractive of pillow covers. Some women use nothing else for cushions made for service. A colored slip beneath will show through. The covers are usually made with a ruffle on the edge, and sometimes with an edging of lace.

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Nothing in the way of toys is more attractive than the "home-made" animals, made by women who make a specialty of fine sewing of all kinds. Gray cats are among the newest and best of these animals. They are made of some kind of flannel with a furlike finish, are well formed, and are touched with dashes of black to add to the natural effect. They have large green eyes.

FUNERAL OF JOSEPH PARK.

Notable Men Attend the Services in the Village Church at Rye.

RYE, N. Y., April 6.—The funeral of Joseph Park took place this afternoon from Christ Church, this village. The Rev. W. W. Kirkby, rector of the church, officiated. The interment was in Greenwood Union Cemetery. From the time of Mr. Park's death until sundown to-night flags on all staffs in the village were at half mast.

The church was crowded, many of the business places in the village being closed to allow the attendants to go to the funeral. Four hundred and thirteen of the employes of Mr. Park's business came to New York in a body. Among the others present were J. P. Morgan, Gen. Daniel Sickles, John M. Hall, S. M. Wood, William Rockefeller, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Frank J. Gould, Alexander E. Orr, Frank Tilford, G. G. Haven, John B. McDonald, August Belmont, Whitelaw Reid, D. O. Mills, and G. G. Read.

JURYMAN DROPPED DEAD.

Leopold L. Sachs, a dry goods merchant, who lived at 2423 Second Avenue, died from heart disease yesterday forenoon in the main corridor of the Criminal Courts Building, where he had gone in response to a call for jury duty.

Mr. Sachs had just passed through the large swinging doors on the Centre Street side of the building, when he fell to the floor. There was a crowd in the corridor, and many rushed to his assistance. A cry for a physician went up, and Coroner Jackson, who happened to be in the building, responded, while somebody else summoned an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital.

When the ambulance arrived Mr. Sachs had been revived. He stood chatting with some other talesmen near the doors of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, and told the ambulance surgeon he was all right. The ambulance drove away, but had hardly been gone five minutes when Mr. Sachs fell again. This time all efforts to revive him failed, and he died within a few minutes.

MARIE BOOK SALE.

The first part of the library of the late Peter Marié was sold yesterday afternoon and evening in the American Art Galleries. The sale included 481 items. The most notable book and the highest priced was a printed Book of Hours, in a silver binding over rose levant morocco, by Bernard. Each cover contained one large and five small Limoges enamels, the larger enamels representing the Annunciation, and the Virgin with the infant Jesus and St. John. The volume, the binding of which was executed specially for the Paris Exposition of 1867, was regarded by the collector as the gem of his library. It was sold for $370, which is less than it would bring in Paris.

Other items of importance sold were as follows:

Andrews's "Gossip About Book Collecting," New York, 1900, two volumes, in blue levant morocco, $160.

Beranger's Works, the best French editions, Paris, 1834-35, seven volumes, illustrated, bound in crimson levant morocco by Masson-Debonnelle, $231.

Byron's "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," London, 1865, extended to four volumes by the insertion of 380 extra plates, including twenty-three portraits of the poet, bound in green levant morocco by Pratt, $190.

Dobson's "Four Frenchwomen," New York, no date, bound in citron levant morocco, by Bradstreet, with 62 water-color drawings by Janet, $160.

Frankau's "Eighteenth Century Color Prints," London, 1900, two volumes, the special edition, with a duplicate set of the plates, $225.

Laborde's "Choix de Chansons," Paris, 1773, with the rare "lyre" portrait, usually lacking, four volumes, old red morocco, (the Pellion copy,) $250.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

David Brinkerhoff Ivison.

David Brinkerhoff Ivison died suddenly yesterday in his home at 12 West Forty-eighth Street. He was born nearly sixty-eight years ago in Auburn, N. Y. His father, Henry Ivison, a native of Scotland, was a publisher of educational books and the son went into the same business when a young man. Starting as an employe of his father's firm, Ivison, Blakeman & Taylor, publishers of school books, at the age of twenty-two, he later became a partner. He was the head of the firm in 1850 when it united with others to form the American Book Company, of which he was elected President.

He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, a member of the Union League Club and the Geological Society, and a fellow of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History. His country home was in Rutherford, N. J.

Nathaniel Wilson Hunt.

Nathaniel Wilson Hunt, a prominent retired merchant of Brooklyn, died from old age Saturday night at his home, 341 Washington Avenue. He was born on July 6, 1817, in Duane Street. The late Wilson G. Hunt, well known as a financier and merchant, was his cousin. Mr. Hunt was engaged in the wholesale grocery business, as well as in shipping, at the southeast corner of Fulton and West Streets, but retired from active business in 1862. In 1864, while on a visit in the Thousand Islands, he bought an island, which he called the Isle of St. Elmo. There he built one of the finest cottages in the islands. He was one of the charter members of the Thousand Islands Yacht Club. In 1876 he married Miss Emma Stoddard of Brooklyn. She and their son, Lourd Hunt, survive him. The funeral will be held from 341 Washington Avenue this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the interment is to be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Laurence T. Fell.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., April 6.—Ex-Mayor Laurence T. Fell of Orange died this morning at his home, 159 Main Street. He never wholy rallied from a surgical operation about a year ago. Mr. Fell was a close personal friend of John Kelly when he was the leader of Tammany Hall, and Mr. Kelly was anxious to have Mr. Fell move to New York and ally himself with that organization. At the time of his death Mr. Fell was manager of the Wall Street office of McIntyre & Marshall. He was born in East Orange in 1846. Though a boy, he enlisted when the civil war started, serving in the navy until its close. He became an Alderman from the Second Ward when he was twenty-four years old. He married Miss Elizabeth Bonnell, who died about two years ago. A son, Laurence T. Fell, Jr., and four daughters, Mrs. Robert A. Fuller, Miss Genevieve, Miss Agnes, and Miss Clare Fell, survive him. Mr. Fell was a member of Usal Dodd Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Orange; the Democratic Club of New York, the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, and the Improved Order of Heptasophs. He was one of the organizers of the Democratic Society of the Oranges, and had served as a member of the Democratic County and State Committees. He was frequently a delegate to State and National Conventions.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAM A. STEWART, who for many years was pastor of the Baptist Church in Fort Edward, dropped dead on Sunday at his residence in Moreau, Saratoga County, N. Y. His son, Dr. Stewart, lives in Brooklyn.

EDWARD E. BENEDICT, for over thirty years engaged in the harnessmaking business in Newark, N. J., is dead at his home, 19 Sherman Avenue, that city, aged sixty-one years. He was a member of the firm of Frank Benedict's Sons. He was a veteran of the civil war. He is survived by a widow.

SAMUEL CHAPIN, one of the oldest residents of Oneida, N. Y., died on Sunday night, aged ninety-eight years. He was a brother-in-law of Russell Sage of New York, having married Mr. Sage's only sister, Fanny, seventy-six years ago. Mrs. Chapin, aged ninety-six, is still living. The old couple had not been separated a day in more than fifty years.

Mrs. LEVI PAYSON STONE, one of the most prominent women in the Oranges, died Sunday night at her home, the Oakleigh, in Llewellyn Park, West Orange. Since the death of her husband several years ago Mrs. Stone had her daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Douglass, Jr., and the latter's family residing with her. Mrs. Stone was a Miss Caroline Elizabeth Cutler, and she was born in Sudbury, Mass. She married Mr. Stone in 1854.

JOSEPH MOSLEY died at his home at 623 East Twenty-seventh Street, Paterson, N. J., on Sunday from cancer of the liver. He was born in Oldham, England, and came to this country with his parents when nine years old. He learned the printing trade, and at the time of his death he was the head of the Mosley Auction and Storage Company. During the civil war he served with the Twenty-fifth New Jersey Volunteers. He leaves a widow and two children.

JAMES A. MORRISSEE, a prominent real estate and insurance agent of Paterson, N. J., died from Bright's disease Sunday night at his home at Broadway and East Twenty-eighth Street, that city. Mr. Morrissee was born in Dublin fifty-nine years ago. He came to this country about the time of the outbreak of the civil war, and served three years in the Second Michigan Cavalry, Gen. Alger's regiment. After the war he went to Paterson, and soon established a large business. He was married three times. His third wife, who was Miss Catherine Pritchard of Rochester, survives him. He leaves seven children.

MRS. HORACE PORTER DEAD

Wife of American Ambassador to France Expires Suddenly.

A Chill Develops Into Congestion of the Lungs—Gen. Porter Prostrated—American Colony in Paris Shocked.

PARIS, April 6.—Mrs. Horace Porter, wife of Gen. Porter, the United States Ambassador here, died at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the Embassy from congestion of the lungs.

The death of Mrs. Porter came with very great suddenness, making the shock to the Ambassador doubly severe. Mrs. Porter had not been in robust health for some time, and some weeks ago decided to make a stay in Zurich, Switzerland, to rest and recuperate. She returned to Paris last Tuesday considerably improved, though retaining lingering symptoms of the prevailing epidemic of grip. The doctors, however, did not consider her condition serious. Later she contracted a chill. She seemed better this morning, and the apparent improvement continued during the middle of the day and even up to 4 o'clock this afternoon. A sudden change for the worse was then observed, and it became manifest that the congestion had attacked Mrs. Porter's lungs. Mrs. Porter sank rapidly until she expired an hour later.

Gen. Porter, Mrs. Porter's brother, Gen. Winslow, and the attending physicians were at the bedside.

The Ambassador is completely prostrated. He has just recovered from a severe attack of the grip, which kept him confined to the house for a month and compelled him to give up his projected trip to Greece, which leads to some solicitude concerning the effect the blow may have upon him.

The various absent members of the family have been notified of Mrs. Porter's death by telegraph and cable. The only daughter, Miss Elsie Porter, is in Germany, whither she also went on a trip for the benefit of her health, and the General's only son, Clarence Porter, is in New York. Word was also communicated to the American Government and to the French authorities. The public announcement of Mrs. Porter's death was made by Secretary of the Embassy Vignaux.

Mrs. Porter was a member of Dr. Thurber's Presbyterian Church, in the Rue de Berri, which is known as the American Church, and where the funeral ceremonies will probably be held. Mr. Thurber called at the embassy this evening to express the condolences of himself and a great number of his parishioners, with whom Mrs. Porter had been brought into intimate association.

The final details regarding the funeral arrangements will not be decided upon until the arrival of Miss Elsie Porter, who is expected here to-morrow, but it is believed to-night that the funeral will take place next Thursday. The body will then be placed in the mortuary chapel until it is sent to America, should such removal be determined upon, but thus far no one in authority knows definitely what course will be adopted as to the final resting place.

The news of Mrs. Porter's death spread rapidly through the American colony and came as a complete surprise. Few knew that she was ill, and the announcement caused a universal shock and deep feeling of regret. At the public receptions of the embassy Mrs. Porter had taken a personal interest in entertaining the throngs of American visitors, thus endearing her throughout the American colony. Mr. Thurber said to-day that Mrs. Porter had been active in many branches of the charitable work of the American Church.

Many expressions of esteem have also come from diplomatic and official circles, with whom Mrs. Porter had been brought into constant association by the exacting social requirements of Gen. Porter's high diplomatic rank.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 6.—Mrs. Porter was born in Albany about sixty-three years ago, her maiden name being Sophie King McHarg. She lived in this city until her marriage to Gen. Porter in 1866, when they removed to Washington. After living there for some time they went to New York, where they made their home until they went to Paris

STOCKHOLDERS AT ODDS.

Dissatisfied Element at Annual Meeting of New York Transportation Company Organizes.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Transportation Company, held yesterday at 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, there was a disagreement in regard to the election of Directors. A stockholder wanted the annual reports read. President Henry Sanderson recognized the motion of another stockholder that Directors be voted for. During the excitement following, the Chairman directed a roll call and declared that a motion for a recess had been carried.

The dissatisfied stockholders remained and elected G. B. Buchanan of 44 Broadway, New York, Chairman, and then formed an independent organization. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the action of the Chairman. In these it was stated that reasonable inquiries of stockholders were not answered and the dissatisfied members were invited to communicate with the Chairman of the "Independents."

When the annual meeting was called to order again, the announcement of the election of the new Board of Directors was made. There was a protest on the part of the dissatisfied, and then a motion to adjourn was made and declared carried after a vote when the dissatisfied stockholders refused to vote. Those who had objected remained to perfect their organization. They said that they would carry the matter into the courts.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Supreme Court of the United States:

190—Southern Pacific Railroad Company et al., appellants, vs. United States.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Remanded to the Circuit Court from the Southern District of California.

191—San Diego Land and Town Company, appellant, vs. Jasper D. Hamel et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of California.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

578 to 580 Inclusive—The United States, appellant, vs. The Spanish smack Paquete Habana and others.—Appeals from the District Court for the Southern District of Florida.—Decrees reversed, and cause remanded for further proceedings in accordance with the opinion of this court.

115—Ferdinand P. Favor, administrator of Harriet M. Jane, deceased, petitioner, vs. The County Hamilton, Ill.—On writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois.

139—Detroit, Fort Wayne and Belle Isle Railway, plaintiff, vs. Chase S. Osborn, Commissioner of Railroads.—In error to the Supreme Court of Michigan.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

76—Ferdinand N. Shurtleff, appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed.

174—Burton, plaintiff, vs. The People of California.—In error to the Supreme Court of California.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

175—George A. Foster, Sheriff of Noble County, Oklahoma, et al., appellants, vs. Joseph Fryer et al.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of Oklahoma.—Decree affirmed with costs.

190—A. C. Firmey as receiver, &c., et al., plaintiffs, vs. Mary A. Guey, individually, &c.—In error to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

207—G. H. Thayer, administrator, &c., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. A. N. Spratt.—In error to the Supreme Court of Washington.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

222—Texas and Pacific Railway Company, plaintiffs, vs. Michael Carlin.—In error to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Judgment affirmed with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Texas.

169—Thomas H. Potter, appellant, vs. Mary Hall.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of Oklahoma.—Judgment reversed with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings in accordance with the opinion of this court.

188—Manufacturers' and Wholesale Insurance Company, plaintiff, vs. Frank Danbney.—In error to the Supreme Court of Nebraska.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

189—Wayne Pipe, appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims.—Decree affirmed.

178—George C. Rankin, receiver, &c., plaintiff, vs. The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company.—In error to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.—Judgment affirmed with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

180—Charles J. Glidden, trustee, plaintiff, vs. John H. Harrington, collector.—In error to the Superior Court of the State of Massachusetts.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

191—Samuel Bell, petitioner, vs. the Commonwealth Title, Insurance and Trust Company.—On writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.—Judgment affirmed with costs and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

186—The Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, petitioner, vs. the L. Buckl & Son Brewing Company et al.—Writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Judgments affirmed with costs and interest and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Texas.

196—Ida McClung, plaintiff, vs. William A. Penny.—In error to the Supreme Court of Oklahoma.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

206—Robert L. Winebrenner, appellant, vs. Edward C. Forney.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of Oklahoma.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

117—Kaoru Yamataya, appellant, vs. Thomas M. Fisher, Immigrant and Chinese Inspector.—Appeal from the United States Court for the District of Washington.—Order affirmed with costs.

168—Oregon and California Railroad Company, appellant, vs. the United States.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Decree affirmed and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for the District of Oregon.

169—Oregon and California Railroad Company, appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Decree affirmed and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for the District of Oregon.

162—T. H. Kirwan, United States Surveyor General, et al., appellants, vs. Simon J. Murphy et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Decree of the said court and of the Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota reversed with costs, and cause remanded to said Circuit Court with a direction to dismiss the bill.

181—John A. Brill et al., petitioners, vs. the Peckham Motor Truck and Wheel Company.—On writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Decree affirmed with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, with a direction to proceed to final hearing in due course, the court being left at liberty to deal with the preliminary injunction as it otherwise might but for this decree.

206—The State of Tennessee, on relation of G. L. Maloney et al., plaintiffs, vs. Stephen P. Conden et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee. Dismissed, without costs to either party.

The Chief Justice announced that the court would adjourn from Thursday, April 9, to Monday, April 13.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

616—Robert H. Bowman, et al., petitioners, vs. the German Insurance Company of Freeport, Ill.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

629—The United States, petitioner, vs. Alfred R. Mellim.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit denied.

633—Weeker Given, petitioner, vs. Times-Republican Printing Company, et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

636—Antoinette B. Kinney, et al., appellants, vs. The Columbia Savings and Loan Association.—Motion to advance granted and cause advanced to be submitted under the thirty-second rule.

12. Original—The State of Louisiana, complainant, vs. the State of Mississippi.—Demurrer overruled, with leave to answer on or before Oct. 12 next.

17, Original—Ex Parte: In the matter of Herman Frasch, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus granted and rule to show cause awarded, returnable Oct. 19.

— Charles B. Kimball et al., appellants, vs. Chicago Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company, et al.—Motion that the certified copy of the record in this cause be taken on the appeal herein submitted for the appellants.

15, Original—Ex Parte: In the matter of W. W. Watts, petitioner, and 16, Original—Ex parte: In the matter of D. A. Sachs, petitioner.—Leave granted petitioners to withdraw certified copy of transcript of record filed herein as an exhibit.—Leave granted to file briefs on behalf of interested parties.

235—George E. Gee, plaintiff, vs. Henry D. Gee.—Motion to dismiss submitted, with leave to petitioner for writ of mandamus granted and rule to show cause awarded, returnable Oct. 19.

— Charles B. Kimbell et al., appellants, vs. Chicago Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company, et al.—Motion that the certified copy of the record in this cause be taken on the appeal herein submitted for the appellants.

15, Original—Ex Parte: In the matter of W. W. Watts, petitioner, and 16, Original—Ex parte: In the matter of D. A. Sachs, petitioner.—Leave granted petitioners to withdraw certified copy of transcript of record filed herein as an exhibit.—Leave granted to file briefs on behalf of interested parties.

235—George E. Gee, plaintiff, vs. Henry D. Gee.—Motion to dismiss submitted, with leave to petitioner for writ of mandamus granted and rule to show cause awarded, returnable Oct. 19.

Calendars for Tuesday, April 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 47 at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

3—Little Gem Mfg. Co. vs. Jammes et al. Carr-vs. Strauss. Lowry Glass Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, April 6.—Court of Appeals calendar for Tuesday: 406, 407, 408, 409, 412, and 414.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, April 7.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

8—Du Frane vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9—Hassett vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
10—Lasky vs. Blatt.
11—Hubbard vs. Martin.
12—Murray vs. Marx.
13—In re Weldenfeld.
14—In re East 145th St. school site.
15—Franklin vs. Burnham.
16—People, &c., vs. Burbur.
17—Milliken vs. Earle.
18—Staender vs. City of New York.
19—Heilman vs. Somers.
20—Cont. Wall Paper Co. vs. Uhl Brothers.
21—P. H. Bresnan Type Founding Co. vs. N. Y. Programme Adv. Co.
22—In re Canal Place.
23—Michael Pig. Co. vs. Barner & Co.
24—Donohue vs. Mayor, &c.
25—Fisher vs. same.
26—Guttenberg vs. Ogden.
27—In re L. I. Extension R. R. Co.
28—Aronson vs. Sire.
29—Perlmutter vs. Stern.
30—In re L. I. R. R. Co. Extension R. R. Co.
31—In re Morris.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions. Demurrer.

224—Lambros vs. City of New York.
Preferred causes.
2167—424 St., &c., R. R. Co. vs. City of New York.
2540—Murray vs. Bussel.
General calendar.
1520—Davis vs. Davis.
1621—Woolfle vs. Herter.
1841—O'Sullivan vs. O'Sullivan.
2506—Tredwell vs. Union Verde Copper Co.
659—Capobianco vs. Miller.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2514.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Spencer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term).—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Nott for the People.

1—Rose Quinn.
2—Charles J. Fitzpatrick
Pleadings.
1—Joseph Trapani, Francesco Mucci.
2—Joseph Trapani, Albrecht Loewit.
3—Joseph Trapani, Michele G Pasca, Pasquale Felitte.
4—Joseph Trapani, Albrecht Loewit.

To fix a day for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1002—Smith vs. Ross Iron Works.
6935—Foleron vs. Foleron.
10251—Bowers vs. Conner.
6804½—Columbia Bank vs. Emanuel.
7138—Ireland vs. Brady.
7630—Ahern vs. Peper.
vs. Bay State Clothing Co.
9503—Goldstein vs. Levine.
8805—Powers vs. Powers.
9706—Cavanagh vs. Schofield Mfg. Co.
9684—Ellis vs. Maher.
9295—Switzer vs. Van Schaick.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part III, Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

2884—Lodomes vs. Nathan.
2900—Jonas vs. Mut. St. Ry. Co.
2903—McBride vs. same.
2945—Powers vs. same.
2960—Smith vs. same.
2964—Enright vs. same.
2980—Rosenzweig vs. same.
2909—Thomas vs. same.
2924—Levy vs. same.
2970—Hunterberg vs. same.
2983—Frank vs. same.
2984—Same vs. same.
2992—Meinick vs. same.
2994—Ledwith vs. same.
2996—Capo vs. same.
2966—Ogce vs. same.
2907—McColgan vs. same.
2410—Gallagher vs. Hirsch.
2240—Hebron vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10065—Kaufman vs. Met.
2914—Campbell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2955—Henderson vs. same.
2963—Butler vs. same.
2991—Siebald vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2914.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Spencer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., and XII. for trial.

2464—Shapiro vs. Goodman.
8061—Villias vs. Board of Fire Underwriters
9222—McNulty vs. Mt. Morris Elec. Light Co.
3060—Crowe vs. Dunham Mfg. Co.
659—Ideal Wrench Co. vs. Garvin Machine Co.
2885—Cotter vs. Hauser.
2560—Rosenfeld vs. Davidson.
2579—Barrett vs. Curran.
1915—Degnen-McLean Con. Co. vs. City Trust, &c., Co.
2971—Ribiatto vs. Gallaia.
2878—Same vs. same.
10044—Freedman vs. Mayer.
2961—Quaid vs. Schwartz.
3089—Bloomfield vs. City of New York.
2925—Katz vs. Aranowitz.
9841—Cussoni vs. Penney.
9942—Same vs. same.
2700—Given Mfg. Co. vs. Lehman.
9519—Masterson vs. City of New York.
3079—Hellner vs. Vidal.
2879—Staubach vs. City of New York.
2899—Same vs. same.
3085—Smith vs. Barber.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XIII.—Adjourned until April 20.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Cases on.

2405—Strauss vs. Borchard.
2232—Whitty vs. Wertheimer.
2287—Forgotston vs. Rohrs.
2404—Cheekman vs. Mut. St. Ry.
1114—Reisler vs. Malloy
2200—Houseman vs. Star Co.
2257—Path vs. Met. St. Ry.
1976—Engerman vs. North German Lloyd Steamship Co.
8506½—Warshawsky vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
1977—Gaines vs. Met. St. Ry.
1082—Unger vs. Macklowitz.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term).—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Nott for the People.

1—Joseph Trapani, Francesco Mucci.
2—Joseph Trapani, Albrecht Loewit.
3—Joseph Trapani, Michele G Pasca, Pasquale Felitte.
4—Joseph Trapani, Albrecht Loewit.

To fix a day for trial.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke, Nott, and Iselin for the People.

1—Francesco Righa.
2—George F. Hebbitz, Joseph Yss, Edward Miller.
3—Charles Sumperl.
4—Morris Dunney.
5—Abram Abelman.
6—David Gross.
7—Rosie Black.
Joseph Zucker, Jacob Stein.
8—Joseph Adamuccio.
9—William Butler.
10—Samuel Yaffa, Joseph Singer, Isaac Goldstein.
11—Pasquale Pinto, Pasquale Culek.
12—Joe Redmond, Bogdan Aydonis, Dominick Ratteck.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delahanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2101—Greenblatt vs. Mut. St. Ry. Co.
1941¼—Dienst vs. Moore.
2535—Re vs. Consol. Gas Co.
2534—Same vs. same.
1957—Lipschultz vs. Rea.
8946½—Kohl vs. Met. St. Ry.
776—Natter vs. same.
1135—Gori vs. Mattiace.
1962—Grossman vs. Met. St. Ry.
6781—Carpenter vs. Shalek.
842—Cuomo vs. Met. St. Ry.
1976—Engerman vs. North German Lloyd Steamship Co.
8506½—Warshawsky vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
1977—Gaines vs. Met. St. Ry.
1082—Unger vs. Macklowitz.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

8502—Cooper vs. Met. St. Ry.
6581—Wallenstein vs. Pearlstein.
5495—Biber vs. Knoll.
6085—Zimmerman vs. Birnbaum.
6226—Warner vs. Callan.
6814—Margulli vs. Goldstein.
6306—Demorest vs. Badanes.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2457—Jaffa vs. L. H. Blanchard Co.
2458—Cepirlo vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2465—Randall vs. same.
2401—Tockman vs. same.
2429—Transcendental Co. vs. William T. Keogh Amusement Co.
2483—Buiman vs. same.
2441—Weissman vs. same.
2451—Leitner vs. same.
2465—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2616.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Henry Honebein, Thomas Hannon.
2—Hugh Kelly.
3—Isidore M. Aaron, Michael Sheehan, Joseph Williams.
4—Jacob Smith.
6—John Duffy.
7—Charles J. Hanratty
8—Peter Flood.
9—William Morrissey.
10—Michael Kinney.
11—James W. Collins.
12—Joseph Kelly.
13—James Kelly.
14—Joseph O'Brien.
15—Salvatore Liotta, Charles Liotta.
16—Rogers Cosmos.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Adelaide Scott.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke, Nott, and Iselin for the People.

1—Francesco Righa.
2—George F. Hebbitz, Joseph Yss, Edward Miller.
3—Charles Sumperl.
4—Morris Dunney.
5—Abram Abelman.
6—David Gross.
7—Rosie Black.
Joseph Zucker, Jacob Stein.
8—Joseph Adamuccio.
9—William Butler.
10—Samuel Yaffa, Joseph Singer, Isaac Goldstein.
11—Pasquale Pinto, Pasquale Culek.
12—Joe Redmond, Bogdan Aydonis, Dominick Ratteck.
13—John Woods, Harry Crowley.
14—Daniel B. Leary.
15—Barney Weinstein, Nicholas Angro, John Guallo.
16—Louis Schur.
17—James Carr, Adam C. Munn, Henry Fitzgerald, David Formey.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Daniel Zeisler.
2—Dora Schall, Jacob Schall, Isaac Mintse.
3—Emanuel Seidman.
4—Samuel A. Summerfield.
5—Louis Schwartz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Sanford and Train for the People.

1—Morris Taxier.
2—Annie Wilson.
3—Dominico Denzoll.
4—Isaac Epstein.
5—James Carter.
6—Samuel Eisenberg.
7—Joseph Robinson.
8—Herman Hertz.
9—Ignais Miller, Joseph Santner.
10—Hyman Spinner.
11—John Collins.
12—Charles Kelly.
13—Albert Wanderer.
14—Giuseppe Pizzi.
15—John Leithman.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Abbie Feigenbaum.
2—William Barnett.
3—John D. Schunk.
4—Henry C. Davis.
5—Michael Barbero.
6—Giuseppe Nicellano.
7—Benjamin F. Whitmore, Henry C. Wilson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Louis Wallenstein.
2—Michael Stella.
3—Marie Goble.
4—Thomas Colby.
5—James Rahl, George McNamara.
6—Patrick J. Murphy, Patrick Foley, John Sandman, John J. Proctor.
7—Abraham Kreger.
8—Walter Bennett.
9—Charles Lawrence.
10—Michael Schnittel.
11—Theodore Casson.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Parker vs. Case—Hans S. Beattie. Hopkins vs. Chambers vs. Chambers.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—In re Salisbury—William T. Houston.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Wall vs. Weinberger—Melvin G. Palliser, Dixson vs. Jones—Henry M. Stevenson.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Abraham Albert vs. Jacob Blumberg—H. C. S. Stimpson.

Brooklyn Calendars—Tuesday, April 7.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. Gaynor, J.; Part II. Dunwell, J.; Part III. Herrick, J.; Part IV. Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

5863—Sherer vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R. Co.
2139—Puar vs. Westcott Express.
2036—Kelly vs. Thatcher
6147—Lintz vs. H. R. R. R.
6700—Garvey vs. same.
5954—Riley vs. same.
10049—Dougherty vs. same.
6559—Silberman vs. Abels et al.
5806—Pommerans vs. Marcus.
6347—Dowd vs. McGonigle.
6875—Fisher vs. N. Y. Dock Co.
1894—McGuire vs. same.
2535—Re vs. Consol. Gas Co.
2534—Same vs. same.
1957—Lipschultz vs. Rea.
8946½—Kohl vs. Met. St. Ry.
776—Natter vs. same.
1135—Gori vs. Mattiace.
1962—Grossman vs. Met. St. Ry.
1114—Reisler vs. Malloy
2200—Houseman vs. Star Co.
2257—Path vs. Met. St. Ry.
1976—Engerman vs. North German Lloyd Steamship Co.
8506½—Warshawsky vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
1977—Gaines vs. Met. St. Ry.
1082—Unger vs. Macklowitz.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2457—Jaffa vs. L. H. Blanchard Co.
2458—Cepirlo vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2465—Randall vs. same.
2401—Tockman vs. same.
2429—Transcendental Co. vs. William T. Keogh Amusement Co.
2483—Buiman vs. same.
2441—Weissman vs. same.
2451—Leitner vs. same.
2465—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2616.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Henry Honebein, Thomas Hannon.
2—Hugh Kelly.
3—Isidore M. Aaron, Michael Sheehan, Joseph Williams.
4—Jacob Smith.
6—John Duffy.
7—Charles J. Hanratty
8—Peter Flood.
9—William Morrissey.
10—Michael Kinney.
11—James W. Collins.
12—Joseph Kelly.
13—James Kelly.
14—Joseph O'Brien.
15—Salvatore Liotta, Charles Liotta.
16—Rogers Cosmos.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Adelaide Scott.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke, Nott, and Iselin for the People.

1—Francesco Righa.
2—George F. Hebbitz, Joseph Yss, Edward Miller.
3—Charles Sumperl.
4—Morris Dunney.
5—Abram Abelman.
6—David Gross.
7—Rosie Black.
Joseph Zucker, Jacob Stein.
8—Joseph Adamuccio.
9—William Butler.
10—Samuel Yaffa, Joseph Singer, Isaac Goldstein.
11—Pasquale Pinto, Pasquale Culek.
12—Joe Redmond, Bogdan Aydonis, Dominick Ratteck.
13—John Woods, Harry Crowley.
14—Daniel B. Leary.
15—Barney Weinstein, Nicholas Angro, John Guallo.
16—Louis Schur.
17—James Carr, Adam C. Munn, Henry Fitzgerald, David Formey.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Daniel Zeisler.
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5—Louis Schwartz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Sanford and Train for the People.

1—Morris Taxier.
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To fix a day for trial.

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7—Benjamin F. Whitmore, Henry C. Wilson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Louis Wallenstein.
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3—Marie Goble.
4—Thomas Colby.
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6—Patrick J. Murphy, Patrick Foley, John Sandman, John J. Proctor.
7—Abraham Kreger.
8—Walter Bennett.
9—Charles Lawrence.
10—Michael Schnittel.
11—Theodore Casson.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Parker vs. Case—Hans S. Beattie. Hopkins vs. Chambers vs. Chambers.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—In re Salisbury—William T. Houston.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Wall vs. Weinberger—Melvin G. Palliser, Dixson vs. Jones—Henry M. Stevenson.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Abraham Albert vs. Jacob Blumberg—H. C. S. Stimpson.

Brooklyn Calendars—Tuesday, April 7.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. Gaynor, J.; Part II. Dunwell, J.; Part III. Herrick, J.; Part IV. Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

5863—Sherer vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R. Co.
2139—Puar vs. Westcott Express.
2036—Kelly vs. Thatcher
6147—Lintz vs. H. R. R. R.
6700—Garvey vs. same.
5954—Riley vs. same.
10049—Dougherty vs. same.
6559—Silberman vs. Abels et al.
5806—Pommerans vs. Marcus.
6347—Dowd vs. McGonigle.
6875—Fisher vs. N. Y. Dock Co.
1894—McGuire vs. same.
5800½—Michaelson vs. Met. St. Railway.
939—Russell vs. Mc. Swegan.
947—Michelson vs. Met. St. Railway.
1726—Sass vs. White.
1791—Stumpf vs. Met. St. Railway.
1951—Beauleau vs. Union Railway.
1788—White vs. Brand.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delahanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2405—Straus vs. Borchard.
2232—Whitty vs.
2287—Forgotston vs. Rohrs.
2404—Cheekman vs. Met. St. Ry.
1114—Reisler vs. Malloy
2200—Houseman vs. Star Co.
2257—Path vs. Met. St. Ry.
2369—Sibbald vs. Brickheimer.
2219—Glaser vs. Michelson.
2199—Dwyer vs. Met. St. Ry.
1540—Winston vs. same.
1635—Mulligan vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. Ry.
6127½—Billington vs. McClellan.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1697—Montana Diamond Co. vs. Wodiska.
2568—Huisman vs. Katzman.
2570—Cohen vs. Met. St. Railway.
2572—Farm vs. Met. St. Railway.
2580—Snyder vs. Met. St. Railway.
2582—Snyder vs. Met. St. Railway.
2583—Muller vs. Ehret.
2584—Same vs. Met. St. Railway.
2004—La Roche vs. Lithauer.
2612—Rosenstock vs. Met. St. Railway.
2613—Margetts vs. Met. St. Railway.
2615—Levy vs. Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
5800½—Michaelson vs. Met. St. Railway.
939—Russell vs. Mc. Swegan.
947—Michelson vs. Met. St. Railway.
1726—Sass vs. White.
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2613—Margetts vs. Met. St. Railway.
2615—Levy vs. Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.

The following causes will be passed for the day, down for days upon the call:

2064—Abbott vs. B. H. R. R. R. Co.
2101—Greenblatt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2535—Re vs. Consol. Gas Co.
2534—Same vs. same.
1957—Lipschultz vs. Rea.
8946½—Kohl vs. Met. St. Ry.
776—Natter vs. same.
1135—Gori vs. Mattiace.
1962—Grossman vs. Met. St. Ry.
6781—Carpenter vs. Shalek.
842—Cuomo vs. Met. St. Ry.
1976—Engerman vs. North German Lloyd Steamship Co.
8506½—Warshawsky vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
1977—Gaines vs. Met. St. Ry.
1082—Unger vs. Macklowitz.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

8502—Cooper vs. Met. St. Ry.
6581—Wallenstein vs. Pearlstein.
5495—Biber vs. Knoll.
6085—Zimmerman vs. Birnbaum.
6226—Warner vs. Callan.
6814—Margulli vs. Goldstein.
6306—Demorest vs. Badanes.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2457—Jaffa vs. L. H. Blanchard Co.
2458—Cepirlo vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2465—Randall vs. same.
2401—Tockman vs. same.
2429—Transcendental Co. vs. William T. Keogh Amusement Co.
2483—Buiman vs. same.
2441—Weissman vs. same.
2451—Leitner vs. same.
2465—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2616.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Henry Honebein, Thomas Hannon.
2—Hugh Kelly.
3—Isidore M. Aaron, Michael Sheehan, Joseph Williams.
4—Jacob Smith.
6—John Duffy.
7—Charles J. Hanratty
8—Peter Flood.
9—William Morrissey.
10—Michael Kinney.
11—James W. Collins.
12—Joseph Kelly.
13—James Kelly.
14—Joseph O'Brien.
15—Salvatore Liotta, Charles Liotta.
16—Rogers Cosmos.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Adelaide Scott.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke, Nott, and Iselin for the People.

1—Francesco Righa.
2—George F. Hebbitz, Joseph Yss, Edward Miller.
3—Charles Sumperl.
4—Morris Dunney.
5—Abram Abelman.
6—David Gross.
7—Rosie Black.
Joseph Zucker, Jacob Stein.
8—Joseph Adamuccio.
9—William Butler.
10—Samuel Yaffa, Joseph Singer, Isaac Goldstein.
11—Pasquale Pinto,

...ERAL OF BUYERS.

...Milwaukee, Wis.; S. E. Gimbel, ...; Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.; S. Emanuel, ...ster, under 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

...E. A. & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. F. ...Troy, N. Y.; dry goods; Grand Hotel.

...Dry Goods Company, St. ...Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

...Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. ...Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

...Baltimore, Md.; J. H. ...Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, wife and dress goods; J. Wolf, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

...& Sons, Boston, Mass.; Miss ...underwear and petticoats; Victoria Hotel.

...Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Walker, domestics, prints and ginghams; 369 Church Street; Holland House.

...& Co., Baltimore, Md.; Oppenheim, Oberdorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.

...Dry Goods Company, St. Louis Mo.; Miss F. M. Thompson, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; 194 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

...Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss M. E. Cole, millinery; 3 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

...Toledo, Ohio; notions, ribbons, lace, and leather goods; Criterion Hotel.

...& Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Gottlieb, underwear; Herald Square Hotel.

...Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Fortmann, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.

...Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Price, corsets, leather goods, and umbrellas; 116 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

...Brothers Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; O. H. Trimmer, silks and dress goods; 166 Grand Street; Hotel Navarre. M. W. Eckart, laces; Hoffman House.

...& Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; R. Schilling, millinery, 606 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

...Fitzfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

...& Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. McLean, laces and ladies' underwear, 104 Worth Street.

...S. C., & Co., Shreveport, La.; S. C. Deerfus, notions, laces, and jewelry, 50 Franklin Street.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Frederick A. Wann, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—Ex-Mayor D. C. Robinson, Elmira.

VICTORIA—Dr. W. J. Baker, Fresno, Cal.

NETHERLAND—Capt. E. Johnson, San Francisco.

MURRAY HILL—Ex-Mayor James K. McGuire, Syracuse.

CAMBRIDGE—Mrs. A. Baumgarten and the Misses Baumgarten, Montreal; J. Arden Harriman, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—L. A. Coolidge, Washington.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Walter C. Short, Thirteenth Cavalry, will proceed, about April 15, to Crawford, Neb., to inspect horse polo ponies to be delivered to the Quartermaster's Department at that place.

Capt. William C. R. Colquhoun, Quartermaster, in addition to his present duties, will report by letter to Major Gen. John C. Bates, for duty relative to the ceremonies incident to the opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Capt. Alfred C. Merillat, Fifteenth Cavalry, having been found incapacitated for active service, is retired.

First Lieut. William S. Sinclair, Fifth Infantry, will report by letter to the commanding General Department of the East for assignment to station.

Capt. Edwin Landon, Artillery Corps, will report to the chief of artillery at Headquarters of the Army for assignment to duty as an assistant in his office.

First Lieut. David M. King, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright for the purpose of destroying certain unserviceable shells.

Major Thomas Cruse, Quartermaster, is relieved from duty at Omaha, and will report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for temporary duty in his office.

Contract Surgeon Samuel W. Hussey is relieved from further duty in the Philippines and will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty.

Contract Dental Surgeon Aiden Carpenter is relieved from duty in the Philippines and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks.

Lieut. Col. Walter S. Schuyler, Second Cavalry, and Major James S. Pettit, Inspector General's Department, are detailed as members of the board of officers appointed to meet at Washington, for service therewith only during the examination of officers reported by the board as physically disqualified for promotion.

Navy.

Commander K. Rohrer is ordered to the New York yard for duty as inspector of Ordnance.

Lieut. Commander J. L. Purcell is ordered home with three months' sick leave.

Lieut. J. A. Schofield, W. C. Watts, R. Wrede, A. C. Mitchell, F. Pigney, L. A. Cotten, U. S. Macy, W. T. Tarrant, W. B. Tardy, G. T. Pettingill, J. S. Graham, and C. F. Nelson are commissioned from April 4.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Holloway is ordered to the Franklin.

Assistant Surgeon E. M. Brown is ordered to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk.

The appointment of Acting Assistant Surgeon D. F. McCord is revoked.

Movement of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Arrivals—Detroit at Punta Arenas, Arkansas at Helena, Ark.; Bennington at San Francisco, Dolphin at Ponce, El Cano and Vicksburg at Kiang Mareglies at Hong Kong, Roads, Mayflower at Washington, Sterling at Lambert Point.

Sailings—Lebanon, from Baltimore for Pensacola; Nero, from Port del Garda for New York; Kingston, from Genoa for Kingston; Scotsman and Peoria, from Newport News for League Island; Kentucky, Oregon, New Orleans, and Helena, from Amoy for Woo-Sung; Truxton and Whipple, from Annapolis for trial trips; Chicago and Prairie, from Leghorn for Santa Margherita, Ligure; Lancaster and Maine, from San Juan for Hampton Roads.

The Isla de Luzon was placed out of commission April 4 at the Pensacola Yard.

All mail for the Dolphin to Key West, to arrive by April 12.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.70¾
Corn, mixed	.41¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	.10.45
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.70
Molasses, N. O., prime	.40
Beef, family	14.25
Beef hams	30.75
Tallow, prime	.05½
Pork, mess	18.25
Pork, clear	19.50
Hops, State, 1902	.10.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	25.75
Butter, Western creamery	.29

CHICAGO, April 6.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 75½@76c; No. 3, 73c; No. 2 red, 72@73c; No. 2 corn, 39½c; No. 2 oats, 25½c; No. 3 oats, 25c; No. 3 white, 28½@29c; No. 2 rye, 49½c; good feeding barley, 32@40c; fair to choice malting, 47@53c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.08; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.11½; prime timothy seed, $4.50; mess pork, per bbl., $17.60@17.65; lard, per 100 lb., $9.60@9.62½; short ribs, sides, (loose), $9.60@9.70; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.75@8.87½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $10@10.25; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; cloves, contract grade, $11.40.

COTTON.—Renewed excitement and activity marked the speculation. The market opened firm at an advance of 15@20 points, and immediately following the call May was forced rapidly upward to 10.34, this being 14 points above the previous high record of the season, and July, selling at 9.96, also surpassed previous records so far as the current crop is concerned. The advance was almost entirely due to the covering of shorts, though at intervals the market was supported by the bull clique. Prices sagged back a little, and then the list turned stronger again, and May was pushed up to 10.38, with the general market showing an advance of from 6 to 26 points on the active option. Prices worked backward a few points, but were rallied again just before the close, which was steady at a net advance of 8@9 points, May selling at the finish at 10.30 and July at 9.92. Total sales of futures were estimated at 650,000 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Mobile firm, unchanged, at 9 13-16c; sales, 50 bales. Savannah quiet and firm, ¼c higher, at 9¾c; sales, 479 bales. Charleston firm, unchanged, at 9¾c; sales nil. Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 9½c; sales nil. Norfolk steady, ¼c higher, at 10½c; sales, 100 bales. Baltimore, nominal, ¼c higher, at 10¾c; sales nil. St. Louis firm, 1-16c higher, at 9 15-16c; sales nil. Galveston very firm, 1-16c higher, at 10c; sales, 735 bales. New Orleans steady, 1-16c higher, at 10 1-16c; sales, 2,250 bales. Augusta steady, ⅛c higher, at 10¼c; sales, 58 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April				10.37@10.39
May	10.30	10.35	10.29	10.32@10.33
June	9.73	9.94	9.73	9.90@...
July	9.74	9.96	9.74	9.92@9.93
August	9.52	9.48	9.38	9.46@...
September	8.70	8.84	8.70	8.82@8.84
October	8.37	8.46	8.36	8.43@8.44
November	8.37	8.45	8.37	8.42@8.43
December	8.36	8.40	8.32	8.40@8.41
January	8.36	8.38	8.35	...@...

LIVERPOOL, April 6.—Spot—Moderate business done; prices steady. American middling, 5.32. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 7,000 bales of American. Receipts, 4,000 bales, including 3,400 bales American. Futures opened quiet and steady and closed firm; American middling, good ordinary clause, April 5.32; April and May, 5.32; May and June, 5.32; June and July, 5.32; July and August, 5.32; August and September, 5.14@5.15; September and October, 4.76@4.80; October and November, 4.80; November and December, 4.80@...

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—After a day of moderate activity wheat closed just where it did on Saturday, having at one time been from ⅛ to ¾c lower. World's shipments aggregated 801,000 bushels, against 1,064,000 bushels, compared with 1,864,000 bushels the previous week. The export trade consisted of one load No. 1 hard Duluth here and nine loads at outports. Interior receipts were 694,000 bushels, compared with 845,000 bushels a year ago, while seaboard clearances aggregated 500,000 bushels wheat and flour. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern Duluth, 80¾c prompt; No. 2 Northern Duluth, 84¾c; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 84¾c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba and No. 1 Northern Chicago, 83¾c all to arrive, shipment at opening of navigation; No. 2 red New York, 79½c nominal.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 69@69¼c; May, 68¾@69c; July, 67¼@67¾c; No. 2 hard, 70@70¾c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 39¾c; May, 39¾@39½c; July, 39¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, No. nominal; May, 25¾c; July, 29½c nominal; No. 2 white, 41½@42c.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 77@77½c; No. 2 Northern, 75@75½c; May, 75¾c bid. Corn—No. 3, 38c. Barley—No. 2, 60c; sample, 46@56c. Corn—May, 40¾c bid.

DULUTH, April 6.—Wheat—To arrive, No. 1 hard, 79½c; No. 1 Northern, 78½c; No. 2 Northern, 77½c; May, 76½c; July, 76½c. Oats—May, 28½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 6.—Wheat—Cash, 78¼c; May, 79¾@79¾c; July, 78¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 76¼c; No. 1 Northern, 75¼c; No. 2 Northern, 74¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.70@$3.90; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $3.30@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.00@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.90@$2.95; red dog, $30.00@$31; to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.20@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35@$3.45. CORN MEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.60@2.10, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.40@$1.50; coarse, $1.00@$1.05. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17@$17.50; middlings, $16.50@$17; mixed, $16.50@$17; spring bran, middling, $16.50@$17, in 200 lb sacks; city feed, $18@$19; linseed oil cake, $27; hominy chop, $16.50, to arrive; oil meal, $26.50@$26.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—				
May	77⅝	77 15-16	77 7-16	77⅛
July	75¼	75⅞	75	75⅛
September	73⅝	73¾	73½	73⅝
Corn—				
May	51 1-16	51¼	50 9-16	50⅝
July	49⅞	49¾	49½	49¾
September	...	...	...	49¼
Oats—				
May	...	...	...	28½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
May	73¼	73 15-16	72¾	73¾
July	69¾	70 3-16	69⅝	70⅛
September	67⅞	68 7-16	67⅛	68⅛
Corn—				
May	42⅛	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝
July	43½	43 9-16	43 7-16	43⅝
September	43¼	43 5-16	43 1-16	43¼
Oats—				
May	32¼	32 7-16	32¼	32½
July	30¼	30½	30¼	30⅜
September	27⅞	27 11-16	27⅞	27¾
Lard—				
May	$9.75	$9.82½	$9.72½	$9.82½
July	9.62½	9.72½	9.62½	9.70
Ribs—				
May	9.55	9.70	9.55	9.70
July	9.45	9.62½	9.45	9.60
Pork—				
May	17.37½	17.70	17.35	17.60
July	16.95	17.17½	16.90	17.12½

COFFEE.—The market opened irregular at a decline of 5@15 points, thus establishing another new low record. The market was finally steady, net unchanged to 10 points lower. Sales were reported of 85,750 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	3.90	3.90	3.90	4.05@4.20
May	3.90	3.90	3.85	4.05@4.10
June	3.90	3.95	3.90	3.95@4.00
July	4.05	4.10	4.05	4.05@4.10
August	4.10	4.20	4.10	4.15@4.20
September	4.25	4.30	4.25	4.25@4.30

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess $18@$18.50; family, $19.50; short clear, $18.75@$20.50. BEEF—Mess $9@$10; family, $14@$14.50; packet, $11.50@$12.50; extra India mess, $20@$22. BEEF HAMS—$20@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9¾c; 180 lb, 9¾c; 160 lb, 9¾@9¾c; 140 lb, 9¾@10c; pigs, 10¼@10¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 11¼c; 10 lb, 10¼c; 13 lb, 10c; 14 lb, 9¾c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 11¼@12c. TALLOW—City, 5½c; country, 5¼@6c. LARD—$10.10; city lard, $9.50@9.75; refined lard, South America, $11; Continent, $10.45; Brazil kegs, $12.25; compound, 7¼@8c. STEARINE—Oleo, 9¼@10c; city lard stearine, 11c.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Firm; 10c higher; 1 car unsold; steers, $5@$5.65; bulls, $3.25@$4.60; cows $1.60@$4.80; dressed beef in fair demand at 6½@9c per lb for native sides; extra beef, 9½c. CALVES—Active and fully 50c higher; veals, $4.50@$8.90; tops, $8.75; culls, $7; buttermilks and mixed calves at $4.50@$5; city-dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb; extra carcasses, 13c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep firm to 15c higher; lambs steady to 10c higher; about 9 cars unsold; choice to fancy, $5.25@$5.45. CORN MEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.60@2.10, as to brand. RAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.40@$1.50; coarse, $1.00@$1.05. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17@$17.50; middlings, $16.50@$17; mixed, $16.50@$17; spring bran, middling, $16.50@$17, in 200 lb sacks; city feed, $18@$19; linseed oil cake, $27; hominy chop, $16.50, to arrive; oil meal, $26.50@$26.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—				
May	77⅝	77 15-16	77 7-16	77⅛
July	75¼	75⅞	75	75⅛
September	73⅝	73¾	73½	73⅝
Corn—				
May	51 1-16	51¼	50 9-16	50⅝
July	49⅞	49¾	49½	49¾
September	...	...	...	49¼
Oats—				
May	...	...	...	28½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
May	73¼	73 15-16	72¾	73¾
July	69¾	70 3-16	69⅝	70⅛
September	67⅞	68 7-16	67⅛	68⅛
Corn—				
May	42⅛	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝
July	43½	43 9-16	43 7-16	43⅝
September	43¼	43 5-16	43 1-16	43¼
Oats—				
May	32¼	32 7-16	32¼	32½
July	30¼	30½	30¼	30⅜
September	27⅞	27 11-16	27⅞	27¾
Lard—				
May	$9.75	$9.82½	$9.72½	$9.82½
July	9.62½	9.72½	9.62½	9.70
Ribs—				
May	9.55	9.70	9.55	9.70
July	9.45	9.62½	9.45	9.60
Pork—				
May	17.37½	17.70	17.35	17.60
July	16.95	17.17½	16.90	17.12½

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Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	3.90	3.90	3.90	4.05@4.20
May	3.90	3.90	3.85	4.05@4.10
June	3.90	3.95	3.90	3.95@4.00
July	4.05	4.10	4.05	4.05@4.10
August	4.10	4.20	4.10	4.15@4.20
September	4.25	4.30	4.25	4.25@4.30

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess $18@$18.50; family, $19.50; short clear, $18.75@$20.50. BEEF—Mess $9@$10; family, $14@$14.50; packet, $11.50@$12.50; extra India mess, $20@$22. BEEF HAMS—$20@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9¾c; 180 lb, 9¾c; 160 lb, 9¾@9¾c; 140 lb, 9¾@10c; pigs, 10¼@10¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 11¼c; 10 lb, 10¼c; 13 lb, 10c; 14 lb, 9¾c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 11¼@12c. TALLOW—City, 5½c; country, 5¼@6c. LARD—$10.10; city lard, $9.50@9.75; refined lard, South America, $11; Continent, $10.45; Brazil kegs, $12.25; compound, 7¼@8c. STEARINE—Oleo, 9¼@10c; city lard stearine, 11c.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Firm; 10c higher; 1 car unsold; steers, $5@$5.65; bulls, $3.25@$4.60; cows $1.60@$4.80; dressed beef in fair demand at 6½@9c per lb for native sides; extra beef, 9½c. CALVES—Active and fully 50c higher; veals, $4.50@$8.90; tops, $8.75; culls, $7; buttermilks and mixed calves at $4.50@$5; city-dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb; extra carcasses, 13c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep firm to 15c higher; lambs steady to 10c higher; about 9 cars unsold; choice to fancy, $5.25@$5.45. CORN MEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.60@2.10, as to brand. RAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.40@$1.50; coarse, $1.00@$1.05. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17@$17.50; middlings, $16.50@$17; mixed, $16.50@$17; spring bran, middling, $16.50@$17, in 200 lb sacks; city feed, $18@$19; linseed oil cake, $27; hominy chop, $16.50, to arrive; oil meal, $26.50@$26.

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Surrogate Notices.

HEERWAGEN, EDWARD C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD C. HEERWAGEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robert H. Deye, No. 115 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September, 1903. Dated New York, the 14th day of January, 1903.
CHARLES F. BAUERDORF,
WILLIAM ROTHE,
Executors.
ROBERT H. DEYE,
Attorney for Executors, 115 Broadway, N. York City, (Manhattan.)
fs17-law-6m-Tu

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From Pier 51, North River.
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K. Wm. II., Apr. 23, 4 PM | Kronprinz, June 2, 9 AM
Kronprin

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Money easier, 2½ to 7 per cent. on call.

Stocks irregular.

Yesterday's stock market affords a good although not very necessary illustration of the disappointment awaiting those who reckon upon sure things in Wall Street. Nothing can be more certain than that the bank statement was adapted to make borrowers and stock operators thoughtful upon the prospects of this year's money market following the precedent of relaxation from now on. Yet the money market worked easier, yesterday's maximum hardly reaching ruling rates. And the stock market forgot the money market, apparently from preoccupation over the anticipated Southern Pacific decision. It came, and was of the character expected, and the market was weakened instead of strengthened. Apparently operators were taken by surprise by the perfectly obvious and often considered fact of an appeal. Nothing was more certain than that an issue of such importance would never be settled in a court of first instance. Yet upon the mention of an appeal the good effect of the decision was lost, and effect fell away. The net result was that there was neither a collapse nor a boom, but an almost inappreciable movement even in the stocks most concerned. Southern Pacific ranged between 56¼ and 58½, and closed with a net decline of ½. Union Pacific ranged between 91⅜ and 93, and closed ¾ higher, the preferred being unchanged. The rest of the list moved in a way no better worth tracing in detail. Only one active property advanced more than a point, and of the fractional changes a majority were advances.

From the excerpts of the decision available to the Exchange it was not possible to discover with certainty or precision what were the legal grounds upon which the Keene party's injunction was dismissed. It was not thought that the merits were decided, or even discussed, in any such manner as to throw the faint light of rather remote analogy upon merits of the Northern Securities case. That raises directly the question of the right of one railway to hold the securities of another. But in this case the question raised was the right to vote securities actually held as matter of fact, the right to hold being only a collateral issue. Judge Lurton, whose judicial standing is excellent, seems to have had no facts before him to the effect that the enjoined stock was null, or that the holding company had no right to hold it, or that voting it would violate any public interest. Unless something like this were proved prohibition of the right of voting would amount simply to a minority's having the right to impede election by a majority. This is not only a reduction to absurdity of the plaintiff's case, but it is a refusal of a distinct right of a party not in court. Hence the dissolution of the injunction. Disregarding legal technics, the practical effect seems to be that the Keene party has a strong judicial hint of what it must do to get a decision worth having, and the Harriman party have an interval to decide what they will do to strengthen their position after disclosure of the case of their opponents. The common sense way would be to get together out of court, but so much bad language has been used publicly that the way seems difficult.

Trust company officials dissent from the suggestion that their reserve operations caused the bad bank statement. They doubt that any trust company is accumulating idle funds so many weeks in advance of necessity. Their suggestion is that the money has not necessarily left the city because it has disappeared from the bank accounts. The number and size of last week's operations were ample to create eddies in the currents of money, disarranging ordinary calculations. Syndicate operations may easily withdraw from sight cash which is both in reach and in use.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf	⅝	Mo. Pacific	⅝
Am. Steel Fdy. pf	½	Nash., C. & St. L.	1½
At., Top & S. F.	½	Nat. R. R. of M.	½
Brook. R. Transit	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	1	Preferred S. Car.	½
Brunswick	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Canadian Pacific	1	St. L. & S. W.	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Southern Railway	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Consol. Gas	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Cons. Tobacco pf	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1½	Twin City	½
Denver & Rio Grande	½	Union Pacific	¾
Dul. S. S. & A.	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Evans. & T. H.	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	½
General Electric	1½	Va. Iron, C. & C.	1½
Illinois Central	½	Wabash	½
Kan. City So.	½	Wabash pf.	½
Met. Street Ry.	1⅝	West. Union	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½	Westinghouse	2

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	1	N. Y. N. H. & H.	1
Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Peoria & Eastern	½
Am. Sugar	½	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Reading 1st pf.	1
Del., L. & W.	1	Rutland pf.	1
Iowa Central pf.	2½	St. L. & S. F.	1½
Kan. & Michigan	1	Union Bag & P.	1
L. Erie & W.	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Nat. Enameling	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
N. Y., C. & St. L.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. J. C. col. 4s. 1½ | Wabash 2d. 1½

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn U. El. 1st	1½	Laclede Gas 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. Inc.	4s 2½	Long Island unif.	4s 2½
Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st	1½	Penn. 4½s	1
Hock. Val. 4½s	1	Rio Gr. W. col.	4s 4
Int. & G. N. 2d	1	St. P. M. & M. con.	2
Iowa Cent. 5s	1⅝	4½s	2

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 6	494,647
To date this year	44,104,084
Corresponding date last year	43,566,084

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 6	$1,713,000
To date this year	$195,555,200
Corresponding date last year	$267,131,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Smelting and Refining Company preferred stock.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad preferred A and B stocks.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad preferred stock.
Green and Coates Streets Railway, Philadelphia.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad regular and special stocks.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Beet Sugar Company.
Butte and Boston Mining Company.
Consolidated Clearing House of New York.
Continental Zinc Company.
Henry R. Worthington Company.
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Strong Machinery and Supply Company.

FEATURES OF THE MARKET.

Yesterday's stock market was largely dominated by the developments expected and actual, in the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific dispute. In the early trading, aided by higher prices sent over from London, followed by buying from that source to a total of probably 20,000 shares, the market was strong and higher under the influence of purchases for both accounts. Many important stocks rose from 1⅝ to 2 points each before 11 o'clock, and there were confident predictions that in the afternoon a veritable bear panic was not unlikely, with prices literally soaring skyward—this because of a decision in the Southern Pacific case favorable to the Harriman interests was expected.

This decision came shortly after 1 o'clock—the market between 12 and 1 had been practically dead—and was precisely what had been expected. For that matter, the market all morning had acted in a way strongly to suggest that the text of the decision had been known to a favored few from the opening of business, and that advantage of this desirable information had been taken to buy stocks. (later sold out at a profit.) But, expected though the decision may have been, the notice of appeal clearly was not, nor yet the action of the general market following the news. Instead of a further sharp advance in prices after the decision, the market began slowly to sell off, and finally closed under general pressure at near to the lowest prices for the day. Those who had been fortunate enough to have learned of the coming decision when first it "leaked" were, nevertheless, able to escape with some profits. Buyers on the advance were less fortunate.

There were several reasons why the decision, though in favor of the Harriman interests as scheduled earlier in the day, was not altogether favorable from the general market standpoint. One of these—the most significant—was that it was clear from such portions of the decision as came over the wires that the all-important question of the legality or illegality of the holdings of Southern Pacific stock by Union Pacific had neither been considered nor passed upon, the decision apparently turning upon the fact that in the suit, Union Pacific, not having been made a party defendant, was not before the court, and therefore could not be restrained in the exercise of its right as a stockholder. Another was that the appeal taken indicated that the fight was to be carried to the end, with all the continuing animosities that such a struggle implies. Nor was it regarded as helpful—because suggestive that they might be uncertain of their position—that the Union Pacific interests had deemed it necessary to transfer 800,000 shares of their Southern Pacific holdings to an outsider.

As for the action of the two stocks immediately concerned—Union Pacific and Southern Pacific—there is little to be said. Even before the opening all Wall Street had it (Harriman integests being credited with giving the information) that Union Pacific was in for a big rise, and that it was tantamount to "robbing one's family" to neglect buying the issue. Sure enough, the stock rose sharply nearly three points to 93—this before the decision was announced—and it looked as if it would go much higher. But when the decision came the price promptly reacted, showing clearly that the news had been discounted, and that the unexpected development of an appeal was not to the Street's liking. As for Southern Pacific, it was strong and heavy by turns, at one time being up to 58⅛, and at another down to 56. The close was at 57¼, a net decline of ⅛. The manner in which the price held was a surprise generally to the Street, which had expected a bad break, and a revival of the report that in some manner or other there has been a strengthening of the Keene position so far as his personal holdings are concerned.

The head of one of the largest banking houses in the Street presents his view of the market situation in the following brief paragraph: "Now that the Southern Pacific injunction suit has been settled, it is more apparent than ever that the recent weakness in the market has been due to other causes than this. The enormous issue of Pennsylvania stock coming on to security market already congested, and with a money market that can no longer readily furnish facilities for large syndicate operations, seems responsible for the heaviness of the general list. It is unfortunate that railroads showing decreased net earnings due to heavily increased operating expenses are compelled to sell large amounts of securities at this time."

The latest story in the Street—probably suggested by the transfer of Union Pacific holdings—is that William Rockefeller has in the past few months been a heavy seller of St. Paul, having shifted his investment holdings into lower-priced issues, whose dividend possibilities have not been exhausted, and a rise in whose market value is therefore more probable. If this is so—it can neither be confirmed nor denied—the explanation for the continuing decline in St. Paul (talked of in the Street as the "St. Paul mystery") is at hand. St. Paul yesterday afternoon led the market decline.

Short covering was the principal factor in the advance in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the time-worn report of buying by Interborough interests being used to good advantage in this connection. This buying, it is emphatically and officially declared, exists only in the fancy of the pool members who are trying to manipulate the Brooklyn stock up. No public following has as yet been obtained by the pool—this for the reason that while the merits of the property are recognized, general opinion seems to be that for a non-dividend-paying stock the present price is high enough and has discounted a good deal of prosperity.

The action of the market, following the announcement of the Union Pacific decision, was a distinct disappointment to the bulls, who had looked for a decided rise. It was taken as rather clear indication that the short interest in the market had been largely overestimated. Had this interest been as large as thought, it is not unreasonable to suppose that there would have been a scramble to cover, with a consequent sharp upbulge of prices. Instead, the selling suggested that a weak bull account had been built up on the expectation of a favorable decision, and that advantage was taken of that decision to sell out to the "lambs."

With Mr. Morgan going abroad in a day or two, and with H. H. Rogers of the active Standard Oil contingent away on a Southern trip, best opinion in the Street seems to be that no endeavor will be made at this time to inaugurate a bull campaign. Indeed, it is declared that so long as the necessity exists for the trust companies to draw down their balances in the banks in order to strengthen their reserve position the money market is in no position to stand any speculative activity.

In several leading banking houses yesterday there was renewed discussion of the probability of an unfavorable decision in the Northern Securities case. This may have prompted some of the selling in the late trading or it may have been prompted by the inexplicable market heaviness.

The late movement of prices suggested to many observers that good news is now taken advantage of to sell stocks—not to put them up. Persistent liquidation was in evidence on the advance yesterday.

A bear pool largely made up of Boston interests is said to be operating in Sugar. Not unnaturally this pool is making the most of the reported Sugar "war."

The Street was not disposed to regard as a bull argument the "settlement" of the Wabash strike through the complete surrender of the company to the men. Higher wages, it is pointed out, eat into profits.

Pool liquidation was reported in Car and Foundry, Amalgamated Copper, and American Locomotive.

Short coverings was responsible for much of the early strength in the high-priced issues. A goodly amount of long stock came out on the advance.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

St. Paul officials quoted from Chicago as saying that the March reports will be a great improvement over February as regards the expense account.

According to Cleveland dispatches, the Directors of the State National and the Colonial National Banks of that city have voted to consolidate the institutions.

Statement that New Yorkers have bought the Milford Pink Granite Company of Milford, Mass., which was organized a few years ago with a capital of $5,000,000.

Cleveland (Ohio) dispatches stating that the Little Consolidated Street Railway will be combined within a short time with the Big Consolidated Street Railway Company.

Announcement from New Orleans that the Illinois Central Railroad will expend $750,000 in increasing its wharf facilities there.

Cincinnati advices that the American Oak Leather Company has increased its capital stock by $500,000, to acquire a tannery at Louisville.

Listing on the London Stock Exchange of New York Central Railroad $1,668,000 additional 3½ per cent. gold mortgage coupons of 1903.

St. Louis Dock, Railway and Warehouse Company, it is said, contemplates a system of docks, warehouses, supply depots, and cold-storage plants on the water front at St. Louis, to be connected with a system of railways, the whole entailing an expenditure of $10,000,000.

Statement that a party of New York capitalists will locate a large cement plant at Rocksburg, N. J., where, it is said, an excellent quality of cement has just been discovered.

An official of the American Steel and Wire Company quoted as saying that the output of the mills for the quarter ended with March was by far the largest ever known, exceeding the corresponding period last year by fully 20 per cent.

Merger of the Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Engineering Company of Cleveland and the Webster-Camp & Lane Company of Akron, under the name of the Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Company, and with a combined capital of $3,000,000.

Reserve of outside banks $2,645,900 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement, as against $2,747,000 below for the previous week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 2½@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 6 per cent.

Time money, 5½@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5@5½ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $131,113,704; balances, $6,894,275; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $454,824.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, short bills, 3 5-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.86.80@$4.86.90; cables, $4.87½.

Commercial bills were $4.83@$4.83¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞ less 1-16@5.19⅜ and 5.16⅞; reichsmarks, 94 9-16@94⅝ and 94 15-16@95; guilders, 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—25c discount. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying 1-16 premium; selling, 1-16 discount. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. St. Louis—30@35c premium. Pittsburg—25@30c nominal. Louisville—Par. Cincinnati—15c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 7.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says nearly the whole of the large amount due was repaid to the Bank of England yesterday. Most loans current are on account of Stock Exchange borrowers. In the discount market yesterday the demand was not keen.

The Paris and Vienna exchanges moved against London.

On the Stock Exchange business was inactive. The tone was firm except in foreigns, which were flat and depressed by Paris sales, owing to the Macedonian situation. Consols closed ⅛ higher for cash, at 91⅛, and 1-16 for the account, at 91 5-16.

Home rails show an all-round advance. They closed mostly below the highest points reached in the course of the day.

American rails shared in the general improved tendency.

Argentine issues finished rather higher. The general mining market was very quiet.

The Bank of England bought £53,000 bar gold and received 100,000 sovereigns from Egypt.

There was more demand for silver bars, and they rose 1-16d. per ounce to 22 11-16d. spot and 22 9-16d. forward, closing steady.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, April 6.—With the release of £7,000,000 in dividends the rates for money and discounts to-day were easier.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet, and the tone was fairly cheerful, owing to the strength of consols. The approach of the Easter holidays tended to curtail business. First-class securities were firm, and home rails improved. Americans opened irregular. Some stocks were above parity, and Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul was particularly strong. Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé were the features. Business, however, was inactive, while awaiting the outcome of the Keene-Harriman suit. Prices hardened slightly later, and closed firm. Rio Tintos were lower, on copper declining to 61⅞. The metal closed at 63⅜.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 91 1-16; consols for account, 91 5-16; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 83⅝; Atchison preferred, 99¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 105⅞; Canadian Pacific, 132⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 46½; Chicago Great Western, 24¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 166⅝; De Beers, 21⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 37¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 88½; Erie, 35⅝; Erie first preferred, 67¾; Erie second preferred, 54⅝; Illinois Central, 140; Louisville and Nashville, 120¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26⅜; New York Central, 135½; Norfolk and Western, 71⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90½; Ontario and Western, 30⅝; Pennsylvania, 70¼; Rand Mines, 11½; Reading, 30¼; Reading first preferred, 43½; Reading second preferred, 36; Southern Railway, 32¼; Southern Railway preferred, 89¾; Southern Pacific, 59; Union Pacific, 93⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 92½; United States Steel, 37; United States Steel preferred, 88½; Wabash, 27¼; Wabash preferred, 47¾.

Bar silver steady, 22 11-16d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.27; Madrid, 34.87; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 6.—Prices were weak on the Bourse to-day under the influence of the news from European Turkey. Turks were principally affected. Internationals, with the exception of Italians, were considerably lower. Rentes were heavy. Spanlards were weak on the rioting in Spain. Rio Tintos were firmer on favorable copper reports.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 22½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16½c for checks.

BERLIN, April 6.—Business on the Boerse to-day was inactive, but prices were generally firm. Government securities were harder. Mines were in better demand and made a moderate advance.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50¼ pfennings for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 6.—The money market continues quiet, with no perceptible change. Call loans, 5@6 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 5@6 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 5 per cent.; New York funds, 16 2-3 cents discount. Clearings, $17,295,132; balances, $957,052. The foreign exchange market is steady; rates continue unchanged.

Activity in the stock market centred in a few specialties. Sugar and Amalgamated leading. Massachusetts Gas fell 1 to 43¾, and preferred ½ to 82¾, later 83. The plan for gas consolidation in Boston is made public to-day and presumably accounted for the selling as Gas common, though there was little pressure and only about 500 shares came out in the morning. Massachusetts Electric sold at 31¼@31¾; preferred at 85¾@86—the lower price for sellers' options at five to fifteen days. American Telephone held better than usual of late at 135¾@135¾—the higher price late in the day. Dominion Iron ran up ⅝ to 20; Dominion Coal 1 to 111. Copper Range hardened ⅛ to 64⅜. Daly West ⅞ to 42¾, and Utah ⅛ to 39. Mining shares as a whole were neglected, but had a steady undertone.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
88..	Atchison	91⅞	91	91⅛
200..	Atchison pf	97⅝	97	97⅝
100..	Boston Elevated	144¾	144¾	144¾
50..	Boston & Albany	250	250	250
5..	Boston & Maine	183	183	183
70..	C. J. R. & S. Y.	151	150	151
97..	Fitchburg pf	141	140¾	140¾
800..	Mass. Elec	33	31	31
615..	Mass. Elec. pf	85½	85	85
131..	N. Y., N. H. & H.	208	207½	207½
54..	Old Colony	207	207	207
200..	Pere Marquette	72	70	70
640..	Union Pacific	92⅜	91½	92⅛
608..	Union Pacific pf	90⅝	89⅝	90
20..	West End	92	92	92
36..	West End pf	110½	110	110¼

TELEPHONES.

963..	*American	155¼	154	155
50..	Mexican	20	20	20
20..	New England	126	126	126
20..	Western pf	97	97	97

MISCELLANEOUS.

100..	Am. Ag. Chem	21½	21½	21½
10..	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	78½	78½	78½
35..	Am. Pneu. Service	6	5¾	5¾
50..	Am. Pneu. Service pf	20	20	20
2,767..	Am. Sugar	121¾	119¾	119¾
235..	Am. Sugar pf	119¾	119	119
36..	*Am. Woolen pf	77	76¼	77
1,410..	Dom. Iron & Steel	23	23¼	23½
50..	Ga. Ry. & Elec	33	33	33
710..	Mass. Gas	44⅜	43¾	44
597..	Mass. Gas pf	83½	82½	82½
14..	Nat. Biscuit pf	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝
15..	Tableters Compress	10	10	10
170..	Pullman	220	218	220
25..	Seattle Elec. pf	100	100	100
125..	*Swift & Co.	117	116	116
12..	*United Fruit	107	106¾	106¾
100..	*United Shoe Machine	46	45	45
150..	*United Shoe Mach. pf	50	50	50
50..	U. S. Rubber pf	50	50	50
30..	U. S. Steel	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝
46..	U. S. Steel pf	96⅞	96	96
1,293..	U. S. Steel pf. rights	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝

MINING.

50..	Adventure	10½	10½	10½
620..	Allouez	7⅞	7	7 3-16
3,193..	Amalgamated	65⅝	65⅜	65⅝
5..	Atlantic	12	11½	11½
150..	Bingham	31	31	31
20..	Bonanza	80c	80c	80c
815..	Centennial	25½	25	25
975..	Cons. Mercur	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16
2,000..	Copper Range	64⅛	63	64⅜
85..	Daly West	42⅜	42¼	42⅞
520..	Dom. Coal	111	110	110¾
60..	Elm River	3 15-16	3 15-16	3 15-16
100..	Franklin	11	11	11
1,210..	Guanajuato	1 9-16	1½	1½
65..	Mass	11	10⅜	10⅜
65..	Mohawk	52	52	52
100..	Mont. C. & C.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100..	Old Dominion	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
355..	Osceola	70¼	69¾	70¼
100..	Parrot	29	28⅝	28⅝
21..	Quincy	116	115	116
70..	Rhode Island	2¾	2¾	2¾
200..	Shannon	13⅝	13¾	13⅝
11..	Tamarack	150	145	145
175..	Trinity	10	9⅝	9⅝
10..	U. S. Coal & Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
955..	United States	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛
1,140..	Utah	29	28⅞	28⅞
10..	Victoria	6¼	6¼	6¼
40..	Wihoosa	10⅝	10	10⅝
20..	Wolverine	71	71	71
15..	Wyandotte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

British Columbia, 5 bid, 6 asked.
*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Assessment paid.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 6.—The bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	April 6.	Week's Changes.
Loans	$184,803,000	*$2,326,000
Circulation	6,418,000	*27,000
Individual deposits	140,251,000	12,221,000
Due to banks	31,302,000	†1,159,000
U. S. deposits	6,208,000	†2,000
Due from agents	28,207,000	†652,000
Exchanges	13,776,000	13,725,000
Due from others	16,951,000	12,000,000
Five per cent. fund	234,250	*1,250
Legal tenders	4,709,600	*114,000
Specie	14,789,000	*349,000
Reserve excess	462,425	†50,153
New York excess	9,102,429	†944,858

*Decrease. †Increase.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—Dullness and firmness prevailed in this market to-day. Several of the active stocks advanced fractionally, while some of the inactive issues were lower. Electric Storage Battery common was off three from its last previous sale and the preferred five, the former on the sale of an odd lot of ten shares. Finance Company of Pennsylvania second preferred advanced 3 to 60, its highest record price. The most interesting feature of the market was, however, the movement in United Gas Improvement and Philadelphia Electric shares, all advancing on talk that efforts are being made to restore harmony among the Widener and Dolan interests. The report lacks confirmation.

Total sales, 20,955 shares and $108,100 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10..	American Railways Co.	50¾	50¾	50¾
20..	American Cement	6	6	6
100..	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	166	166	166
302..	Cambria Steel	24¾	24¾	24¾
845..	Consol. Lake Superior	6¾	6¾	6 7-16
825..	Consol. Lake Sup. pf	23½	23	23½
50..	Diamond Steel	¼	¼	¼
27½..	Diamond Steel pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
10..	Electric Storage Batt'y	77	77	77
200..	Elec. Stor. Battery pf	75	75	75
400..	Erie	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜
10..	Erie 2d pf	93	93	93
55..	Ins. Co. of North Amer.	24½	24½	24½
427..	Lehigh Valley R. R.	44⅜	44	44
5..	Maiden Co.	33	31	31
1,204..	Pennsylvania	69⅝	69¼	69⅝
4,128..	Pennsylvania warrants	5⅝	5 1-16	5⅝
13..	Philadelphia Traction	97¾	97½	97½
4,960..	Philadelphia Electric	7⅛	6⅞	7 1-16
208..	Philadelphia Co.	42¾	42¾	42¾
200..	Phila. Rapid Transit	15	14	14
4,880..	Reading	20⅝	20⅜	20 7-16
50..	Reading 1st pf	42½	42¼	42¼
100..	Southern R. R.	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝
50..	Susquehanna Steel	25¼	25¼	25¼
1,427..	United Gas Imp. Co.	109½	108½	108⅝
155..	Union Traction	47	46¾	47
600..	United States Steel	36⅝	36	36⅛
10..	United States Steel pf	86½	86½	86½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 6.—New York exchange to-day was at 10c premium before clearings and 15c premium after. Time and call loans, 5@6½ per cent.

Metropolitan Elevated shares suffered on the Stock Exchange from the effects of the poor annual report issued Saturday. The fact that the company practically is paying dividends out of its surplus broke the preferred stock 2 points, to a new low level of 77. The common sold near 27. Box Board shares recuperated somewhat; the preferred rose to 20¼ early on a light demand. Biscuit preferred was firm. Title and Trust advanced again to 100.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
370..	American Can common	8¾	7⅞	8¼
1,250..	American Can pf	43¼	42⅞	43¼
94..	Am. Shipbuilding com	48½	48	48¾
100..	Chicago Union Traction	11	10⅞	11
280..	Chicago Title & Trust	100	100	100
10..	Chicago City Railway	215	215	215
10..	Diamond Match	137	137	137
300..	Metropolitan Elev. com.	30¼	27½	27½
225..	Metropolitan Elev. pf	75	76¾	76¾
405..	National Biscuit	44¼	44¼	44⅜
40..	National Biscuit pf	106	105½	106
33..	National Carbon pf	99⅝	99	99
100..	Street's Stable Car	30¾	30¾	30¾
20..	Street's Stable Car pf	86	86	86
7..	National Carbon common	23½	23½	23½
136..	Swift & Co.	116	115	115
10..	United Box Board	4½	4½	4½
460..	United Box Board pf	27	24⅝	26⅛
50..	West Chicago	85	85	85

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 6.—The sharp break of 6 points in Atlantic Coast Line common, on sales of 281 shares, was the only bearish feature to-day. It was attributed to the forced selling of a marginal account. The general tone was a shade better, due to the belief that the money situation in New York is improving. Seaboards were better bought and were higher in price.

Money on call was at 5@6 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,200 shares of stock and $55,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
240..	Seaboard Ry. com	24¾	24½	24½
360..	Seaboard Ry. pf	40¾	40	40¾
281..	At. Coast Line com	127	125	125
100..	Un. Rys. & Elec. com.	12¾	12⅜	12⅜
7..	Balto. Fire	22	22	22
4..	Marine Bank	37½	37½	37½

BONDS.

$5,000..	Seaboard Ry. 4s	81½	81	81½
5,000..	Ga. So. & Fla 5s	114½	114½	114½
15,000..	Un. Rys. & Elec. inc	68	68	68
5,000..	Un. Rys. & Elec. 4s	93½	93½	93½
1,000..	Cottan Duck 5s	73½	73½	73½
2,000..	C. T. & Brewing inc.	90¾	90¾	90¾
15,000..	At. Coast Line 4s	94	94	94
2,000..	Aug. St. Ry. 5s	103½	103½	103½
4,000..	City Pass. 5s	108	108	108
1,000..	West N. C. 5s	116	116	116

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In most cases stocks in the outside market yesterday showed some improvement. The advance in prices was in only a few instances accompanied by much activity, but the gain in quotations was a favorable development, notwithstanding the dullness which continued to prevail in most parts of the list. The further gains recorded in Electric Vehicle served to hold these stocks in a prominent place, although there was no further explanation of the improvement which has occurred in these stocks of late. The transactions in the new Steel bonds were somewhat larger than on most days of last week, and there was a corresponding advance in the quotation.

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ELECTRIC VEHICLE common rose to 18, and the preferred sold up to 18½. In both cases these prices were substantially above those recorded at the close of last week. The amount of stock sold on the advance was relatively small, suggesting that the bulk of the floating stock had been secured at lower prices than those now prevailing.

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NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION, which is closely allied with the Electric Vehicle Company through the latter's ownership of a very large block of the transportation company's stock, has not shared at all in the activity shown by the stock of the Electric Vehicle Company. The stockholders of the New York Transportation Company held their annual meeting yesterday, but the minority interests, claimed that the meeting was conducted in a very high-handed manner. No statement of the company's financial position could be secured at the meeting, and little or no information of any kind in regard to the company's affairs was secured by the stockholders from the officers of the company.

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AMERICAN CAN showed considerable strength, which was accompanied by somewhat larger transactions than those recently recorded in this stock. The common moved up to 8⅛, and the preferred sold up a full point, to 43¾. The final prices were approximately the best prices of the day.

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HAVANA TOBACCO sold up to 50, an advance of 3¼ points over the final sale of last week.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
160..	Am. Barrel & Package	53	53	53
600..	American Can	8½	7¾	8⅛
900..	American Can pf	43¾	42⅞	43¾
200..	Am. Tin Plate pf	43	42½	42⅝
150..	Light & Traction	60¼	*60	*60¼
200..	Am. Writing Paper pf	23	22½	23
1,500..	Bay State Gas	3	3	3
100..	British Columbia Cop	5	5	5
200..	Cent. Foundry pf	16½	16½	16¾
125..	Con. Refrigerating	4¾	4½	4½
300..	Deadwood Quarts	1⅞	1¾	1¾
100..	Elec. Lead Reduc. pf	3¾	3½	3¾
1,700..	Electric Vehicle	18¼	17¾	18
715..	Electric Vehicle pf	18½	18⅛	18⅛
2,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, April 6, 1903.

Sales.	Range Since Jan. 1.	Range Since Jan. 1.	Stocks.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
18	18	100	Allis-Chalmers Co.	17	17	17	17	-1
65,200	65¼	41,110	*Amal. Copper Co.	66	66¼	65¼	65½	-1 ⅛
2,650	41	2,650	Am. Car & F. Co.	41¾	41¾	40¾	40¾	-1 ⅛
230	92	230	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	-1
100	48	100	Am. Cotton Oil	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	-1 ⅛
300	7¾	300	Am. Hide & Leather	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
200	3	200	Am. Ice Co.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+⅛
200	32½	200	*Amer Ice Co. pf.	32	32½	32	32½	+⅛
1,100	27¾	1,100	*Am. Locomo. Co.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	-⅛
100	22	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½	...
1,500	49	1,500	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	49	49	48¾	49	...
430	94	430	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	93½	93½	93	93	...
600	14½	600	Am. Steel Found.	14¼	14¼	14	14	...
100	60¾	100	Am. Steel Found. pf.	61	61	61	61	-½
24,120	119¾	24,120	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	120¾	121	119	120	-¾
10	...	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	82	82	82	82	...
25	12¾	25	*Am. Woolen Co.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	...
27,600	81¾	27,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	81¾	82¾	81	81¾	+⅛
2,150	97	2,150	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	97	97¾	97	97	+⅛
18,585	91¾	18,585	Baltimore & Ohio	90¾	92¼	90⅝	91⅝	+⅛
100	93	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93	93	93	93	+1
17,150	67¾	17,150	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68½	69¼	67¾	67¾	-⅛
100	11¾	100	Brunswick City	12	12	12	12	+1⅛
6,200	128¾	6,200	Canadian Pacific	129	130	128½	129	+1
1,300	45¾	1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	45¾	45⅝	45¼	45⅜	+⅛
1,100	80¾	1,100	Chicago & Alton	80¾	81	80¾	80¾	+⅛
100	68¾	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	68¾	69¼	68¾	68¾	+⅛
1,400	23⅝	1,400	Chicago Great West.	23¾	23¾	23½	23½	+⅛
26,700	162¾	26,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	162¾	163¾	162¾	162¾	+⅛
100	16	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	16½	16½	16½	16½	+⅛
300	10¾	300	Chicago Union Trac.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+⅛
3,200	55½	56	Colorado Fuel & Iron	56	57¾	55½	55½	-½
200	25¼	200	Colorado & Southern	25	25	25	25	-¼
100	65¾	100	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	66	66	66	66	-¼
400	20¾	400	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	20	20	20	20	...
200	200	200	Consolidated Gas	205	205¾	205	205¾	+¾
200	114	200	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	113½	113¾	113½	113¾	+¾
110	33¾	110	Corn Products Co.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+⅛
200	81	200	Corn Products Co. pf.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	+⅛
400	166	400	Delaware & Hudson	166	166¾	166	166¾	+1½
400	258	400	Del., Lack. & West.	250¼	251	250¼	251	+1
100	36	100	Denver & Rio Grande	36	36	36	36	+1
200	15¼	200	Detroit Southern	15	15	15	15	...
100	31	100	Detroit Southern pf.	30	30	30	30	...
100	83¼	100	Detroit United Ry.	83½	83½	83½	83¼	...
242	31	242	*Distillers' Securities	30¼	30½	30¼	30¼	+⅛
100	15¾	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	15½	15¾	15½	15⅝	+⅛
11,500	34¾	11,500	Erie	34⅞	35⅜	34¾	34⅞	+⅛
2,500	66	2,500	Erie 1st pf.	65¾	66⅛	65¾	65¾	...
700	67	700	Evans. & T. H.	66½	67	66¾	67	+1⅛
200	186	200	General Electric	187½	187¾	187¼	187¼	+1½
1,300	136½	1,300	Illinois Central	136	136¾	136	136¼	+⅛
100	16	100	International Paper	16	16	16	16	...
300	36¼	300	Iowa Central	35¾	36¼	35¾	36¼	...
200	60	61	Iowa Central pf.	61	61	60	61	-2½
100	41	100	Kanawha & Michigan	39½	39½	39½	39½	-1
200	31	200	Kansas City South.	30¼	30½	30¼	30½	+⅛
300	33	300	Keokuk & D. M.	35¼	35¾	35¼	35¼	...
30	102	30	Laclede Gas pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	...
200	41	200	Lake Erie & Western.	40¼	40¾	40	40	-⅛
3,450	117¾	3,450	Louisville & Nashville.	117¼	118½	117	117¼	+⅛
5,900	138¾	5,900	Manhattan Elevated	138¾	139¼	138¾	138¾	+⅛
1,700	134¼	1,700	*Met. Street Railway	134	134⅝	134	134⅝	+1⅛
1,500	29½	1,500	Mexican Central	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	...
300	68¾	300	M., St. P. & S. M.	68	68¾	68	68¾	+⅛
600	25¼	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	25¼	25¾	25	25¾	...
55	55	55	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	55	55	55	55	-⅛
25,900	107½	25,900	Missouri Pacific	107¼	106½	107	107¼	+⅛
300	108	300	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	107	107½	107	107½	+⅛
800	44¾	800	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	44¾	44¾	44	44¾	-⅛
150	34	150	National Enameling	33½	33¾	33½	33½	-½
8,500	18	19	Nat. R. of Mexico.	18	19¼	18	19	+⅛
11,100	131¾	11,100	New York Central.	132¼	133	131¾	133⅛	-⅛
300	33	33	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	33½	33¾	33½	33½	-⅛
250	207¼	206	N. Y., N. H. & H.	207¼	207¾	207	207	-1
3,700	90	90	N. Y., Ont. & West.	90	90	89¾	90	+⅛
3,400	70	70	Norfolk & Western.	70	70¾	69¾	70	+⅛
800	100	100	North American ...	99¾	100	99¾	99¾	-⅛
350	35¼	34¾	Pacific Mail	35	35	34¾	34¾	-⅛
48,426	136¾	136¾	Pennsylvania R. R.	136¾	137¾	136¾	136¾	+⅛
9,200	3½	3½	Pennsylvania R. R. rts.	3½	3½	3½	3½	...
2,500	101	100¾	People's Gas, Chicago.	101¾	101¾	100¾	101	-⅛
100	81	80	Pere Marquette	80	80	80	80	-⅛
100	29	30	Peoria & Eastern.	30	30	30	30	-⅛
200	61¼	60¾	Pressed Steel Car	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¾	+⅛
400	93¼	92½	Pressed Steel Car pf.	92½	92⅝	92½	92½	-⅛
250	220	217	Pullman Company	217¾	219¾	217¾	219¾	+⅛
300	34	33	Railway Steel Spring.	33½	33¾	33½	33½	...
18,300	58¾	58¾	Reading	59¾	59¾	58¾	58¾	-⅛
400	85¾	85¾	Reading 1st pf.	84¾	84¾	83¾	83¾	-1
400	19½	19½	*Rep. Iron & Steel	19½	19½	19½	19½	+⅛
35,200	44¾	44¾	Rock Island Co.	44½	45¾	43¾	44¾	+⅛
2,250	77¼	77	Rock Island Co. pf.	77¼	77¾	76½	77	...
100	25¾	25	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	25	25	25	25	-⅛
200	...	200	Rutland pf.	55	56	55	56	-1
3,000	73¼	73	St. L. & San Fran.	70	70¾	69¾	70¾	+⅛
100	70	70	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	69¼	69¾	69¼	69¾	+1
400	22¾	23	St. Louis Southw.	23	23¾	23	23¾	+⅛
500	53¾	53¾	St. Louis Southw. pf.	53¾	54	53¼	53¾	-⅛
500	56	57	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	57	57½	56¼	56¼	-⅛
19,450	57¾	57	Southern Pacific	58½	58¾	58	57¾	-⅛
5,150	31¾	31¾	Southern Ry., ext.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	-⅛
100	91	91	Southern Ry., pf. ext.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	...
2,300	64	64	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	63¾	64¾	63¾	64	+⅛
1,900	35¾	36	Texas Pacific	36	36	35¾	35¾	...
250	26½	26	Tol., St. L. & West.	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¼	-⅛
600	111¾	110¾	Twin City R. T.	110¾	112¾	110¾	112	+2
100	11	11	*Union Bag & P. Co.	11	11	11	11	-1
59,400	91¾	91¾	Union Pacific	91¾	93	91¼	91¾	+⅛
1,100	89¾	90	Union Pacific pf.	89¾	90¾	89¾	90	+⅛
900	12¾	12¾	*U. S. Leather	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+⅛
5,900	19¾	20	U. S. Realty & Con.	20¼	20¾	19¾	20	-1
1,500	63¾	66	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	66¼	66¼	65¼	65¼	-1
400	50	49½	U. S. Rubber pf.	49½	49½	49½	49½	-1
7,445	36	36¼	U. S. Steel.	36	36¾	35¾	36⅝	+⅛
8,574	86¾	86¾	U. S. Steel pf.	86¼	86¾	86	86⅝	+⅛
9,513	...	...	U. S. Steel pf., rts.	...	...	⅛	⅛	...
300	62¾	62¾	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	62	62¾	62	62¾	+⅛
100	33	33	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	34½	34½	34½	34½	+⅛
500	...	...	*Vulcan Detinning.	30	30	30	30	...
100	27¾	27¾	Wabash	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+⅛
2,300	47¾	47¾	Wabash pf.	46¾	47¾	46¾	47¼	+⅛
400	86¾	86¾	Western Union Tel.	85¾	86	85¾	86	+1
100	198	198	Westinghouse E. & M.	198	198	198	198	+2
100	32½	32½	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	+⅛
25	24¾	24¾	Wisconsin Central	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	-⅛
250	47¾	48¾	Wisconsin Central pf.	48¼	48¾	48	48	-⅛
404,647	Sales.							

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$227,698,402
Gold	125,953,622
Silver	17,015,100
United States notes	2,591,653
Treasury notes of 1890	74,220
National banknotes	9,412,205
Total receipts this day	2,256,400
Total receipts this month	8,824,325
Total receipts this year	481,917,736
Total expenditures this day	2,430,000
Total expenditures this month	8,100,000
Total expenditures this year	397,304,177
Deposits in National banks	152,001,510
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	508,131
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	1,121,778
Customs	1,009,686
Miscellaneous	94,945

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$404,681,089
Silver dollars	466,305,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,265,599
Silver bullion of 1890	20,128,401
Total	$892,373,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$404,681,089
Silver certificates outstanding	466,305,000
Treasury notes	21,339,000
Total	$892,373,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$86,256,792
Gold certificates	39,596,830
Silver coin and bullion	12,851,650
Silver certificates	4,463,580
United States notes	2,591,653
Other assets	15,802,860
Total in Treasury	$164,363,344
Deposits in National banks	152,001,510
Total	$316,364,784
Current liabilities	88,966,382
Available cash balance	$227,698,402

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,845	1,670
4th week March	$223,532	$188,306	$168,592
From July 1	7,170,927	6,106,240	5,524,650
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,630	1,907	1,476
4th week March	514,351	443,102	390,654
Month	1,675,174	1,434,081	1,264,373
From July 1	12,656,642	12,478,824	11,575,780
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	546
4th week March	142,095	125,530	108,985
Month	449,398	377,771	331,178
From July 1	3,711,906	3,365,638	3,001,834
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	102
4th week March	46,160	42,979	36,853
Month	146,353	133,284	112,885
From July 1	1,299,067	1,190,004	1,046,048
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,433	2,330	1,075
4th week March	410,900	408,100	318,300
Month	1,384,800	1,300,900	901,900
From July 1	12,905,300	12,644,000	8,458,700
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	351	351	351
Month March	124,863	108,116	.....
From July 1	1,172,086	1,020,197	.....
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY SYSTEM—			
4th week March	101,251	96,908	72,606
Month	312,479	290,224	242,906
From Jan. 1	908,496	835,726	.....
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	574	574	599
4th week March	72,407	69,830	66,053
Month	226,852	201,021	204,747
From July 1	2,630,544	1,968,799	1,858,759
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	173
4th week March	30,986	24,349	25,497
Month	110,558	92,897	75,570
From July 1	943,560	825,700	695,039
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,441	3,328	3,161
4th week March	940,925	812,500	675,613
Month	3,082,128	2,604,276	2,466,240
From July 1	26,350,648	22,904,208	21,120,650
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	127	127	127
4th week March	16,430	16,542	.....
Month	49,239	46,911	.....
From July 1	412,868	435,880	.....
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,012	2,804	2,222
4th week March	424,218	430,244	424,971
Month	1,332,570	1,240,337	1,259,701
From July 1	13,505,450	12,614,062	11,765,306
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,263	5,132	5,181
4th week March	1,425,000	1,139,000	1,042,000
Month	3,351,000	2,978,000	2,623,000
From Jan. 1	9,717,416	8,272,311	8,204,074
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week March	47,000	53,000	40,000
Month	115,000	80,000	105,000
From Jan. 1	304,040	230,334	295,457
MOBILE, JACKSON & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	96	50	50
4th week March	6,359	2,589	2,613
Month	21,146	14,800	.....
From July 1	181,073	121,426	.....
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	874	874	874
Month March	721,907	558,942	502,800
From July 1	5,669,891	4,814,106	4,709,876
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,206	1,520	1,323
4th week March	296,403	219,059	191,761
Month	878,880	665,417	649,000
From July 1	2,452,433	1,984,001	1,816,226
NEW YORK CENTRAL and leased lines—			
Mileage	3,320	3,320	3,320
Month March	6,645,630	5,493,620	5,326,554
From Jan. 1	18,606,882	15,384,040	.....
From July 1	57,602,055	53,248,728	49,467,126
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,710	1,675	1,080
4th week March	389,563	478,087	423,063
Month	1,551,508	1,448,019	1,345,895
From July 1	15,296,086	12,919,568	12,109,153
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,114	6,920	6,727
4th week March	1,172,779	977,554	952,326
From July 1	32,614,405	28,636,930	27,244,010
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	243	243	243
4th week March	33,149	23,058	31,704
Month	112,846	84,894	94,560
From July 1	931,935	867,121	854,770
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
4th week March	103,445	91,895	75,590
Month	317,858	277,574	240,637
From Jan. 1	908,869	791,210	688,907
UNITED TRACTION OF ALBANY—			
Month March	109,376	90,654	.....
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for February—			
Gross earnings	206,565	209,534	183,916
Exp. and taxes	163,160	161,019	138,355
Net earnings	42,405	52,505	47,561
Gross, 8 months	1,777,061	1,687,825	1,487,794
Exp. and taxes	1,359,677	1,299,746	1,033,288
Net, 8 months	444,061	493,239	454,910
ALLEGHENY VALLEY for the year ended Dec. 31—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross	4,193,084	3,783,943	3,546,028
Oper. expenses	1,875,804	2,585,520	2,416,003
Net	1,817,280	1,198,445	1,129,365
Total net	1,817,371	1,398,534	1,136,438
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & PACIFIC for February—			
	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	458,552	428,665	402,001
Exp. and taxes	344,559	326,003	305,218
Net earnings	113,973	102,596	96,783
Gross, 8 months	3,844,511	3,644,315	3,280,286
Exp. and taxes	2,806,748	2,706,531	2,428,634
Net, 8 months	962,062	995,784	851,652
METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILWAY OF CHICAGO for the fiscal year ended Feb. 28—			
Traffic receipts	1,976,326	1,695,243	1,582,575
Miscellaneous	63,979	59,070	46,102
Total gross	2,040,005	1,755,313	1,628,757
Op. expenses	952,707	737,309	708,903
Rents	318,405	301,122	190,968
Net earnings	868,893	814,982	733,945
Taxes	140,870	149,335	84,617
Special	30,707	27,976	49
Bond interest	454,619	382,320	384,153
Balance	242,697	235,351	265,124
Other income	9,534	4,040	8,352
Total balance	252,161	227,961	308,476
Dividends	261,249	261,248	304,748
Deficit	9,088	33,288	1,806
Previous surplus	31,858	.....	.....
Profit & loss sur.	22,750	.....	.....
PACIFIC COAST COMPANY for February—			
	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	277,744	214,419	63,326
Op. expenses	218,541	158,677	59,864
Net earnings	59,203	55,742	3,462
From July 1 to Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings	3,692,911	3,401,346	291,565
Op. expenses	2,992,327	2,690,253	302,074
Net earnings	700,584	710,823	10,509
PANAMA RAILROAD for the year ended Dec. 31—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	2,762,616	3,199,709	2,655,193
Op. expenses	1,956,116	2,438,527	1,727,456
Net earnings	806,700	761,502	927,736
Depreciation	6,000	5,100	.....
Balance	800,700	756,402	927,789
Charges	505,819	490,813	481,626
Surplus	295,884	259,590	446,163
UNION RAILWAY for the quarter ended Dec. 31—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	275,804	244,806	30,998
Op. expenses	220,240	177,484	43,256
Net earnings	54,564	67,324	*12,760
Total income	54,564	68,268	*13,704
Charges	10,464	26,971	25,493
Deficit	18,620	*55,297	46,987

*Decrease. †Surplus.

RAILROAD STATEMENTS.

The following railroads reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in March showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$37,524
Chesapeake and Ohio	71,249
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville	15,565
Chicago Terminal Transfer	3,190
Denver and Rio Grande	5,800
Detroit Southern	16,747
Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic	12,577
Kanawha and Michigan	2,646
Louisville and Nashville	137,329
Mineral Range	88
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	53,970
Missouri Pacific	296,000
Central Branch	14,000
Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City	2,797
National Railroad of Mexico	84,344
Norfolk and Western	111,504
Southern Railway	195,225
Toledo, Peoria and Western	10,091
Total increase 18 roads	$1,070,616
Increase previously reported	381,966
Total increase 29 roads	$1,452,582
Decrease 2 roads previously reported	25,756
Net increase 31 roads	$1,426,826

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Furlong & Leedom have been appointed Milwaukee agents of the Palatine Insurance Company.

The Valued Policy Fire Insurance bill pending in the Illinois Legislature has been killed in Senate committee.

Frank W. Dickson of San Francisco has been appointed manager of the Spring Garden Insurance Company of Philadelphia for California, Washington, Utah, and Montana.

Fire losses in the United States and Canada for March were the lowest for that month for years. The amount is estimated at slightly less than $10,000,000, as against $12,000,000 in March, 1902, and $15,000,000 in March, 1901. The losses for the first three months of 1903 are thus less than $40,000,000, as against $48,000,000 and $45,000,000 for the corresponding periods of 1902 and 1901 respectively.

Morris Canal and Banking Directors.

The Morris Canal and Banking Company held its annual meeting at the office of Corbin & Collins, Jersey City, yesterday. These Directors were chosen: Gilbert Collins, E. B. Thomas, Robert Sayre, J. A. Middleton, and J. J. Albright. R. B. Thomas, who is President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, was re-elected President of the Canal Company.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers and Brokers.

FISK & ROBINSON
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK — 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
31 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travelers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase, sale or exchange.

POST & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Up-Town Office 1286 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 31 South Fifth St. — Baltimore, 12 South Street.

Tel. 1904 Cortlandt. 20 Broad St., N. Y.
STOCKS & BONDS
G. Sidenberg & Kraus
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange
Orders executed for Cash or on Margin
Bank and Trust Co. Stocks Dealt In

E. CLARENCE JONES & CO.,
BANKERS.
New York, 1 Nassau St. Philadelphia, 112 So. Fourth St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Investment Securities.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
Issue international cheques, commercial and travelers' credits available in all parts of the world.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO & NORTHWEST
SCRIPT
Bought and Sold
SCHMIDT & GALLATIN
45 Broadway.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.

DENVER & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the trust deed dated December 1, 1899, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the 20th day of April, 1903, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $39,867.56.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
New York, April 6, 1903.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN
Greene Consolidated Copper.
Montreal & Boston Copper.
Manhattan Transit.
U. S. Steel Bonds.
WM. E. NICHOLS & CO.
Tel. 3383 Cortlandt. 15 WALL STREET.

JAMES PARK,
Certified Public Accountant,
52 Broadway, New York, and at Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
5 shs. American Sugar Refining Co. Pfd.
10 shs. American Sugar Refining Co. Common.
10 shs. National Lead Co. Common.
12 shs. Standard Oil Co.
15 shs. Central Fireworks Co., Pref'd.
7¼ shs. Central Fireworks Co. Common.
$34,500 Interstate Park Asso. 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
$1,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st 5s, 1941.
$4,000 Union Ferry Co. 1st 5s, 1920.
$6,000 Brklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban R. R. 1st 5s, 1941.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS, ESTATE OF JACOB MENGES.
The 4-story brick tenement and lease of lot No. 510 East 6th Street, N. Y. Astor Lease, 20 yrs from May 1st, 1892. Ground rent, $750 per ann., taxes, &c.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
1 shr. Newport Casino.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$600 New Jersey Steamboat Co. Bds., 1921.
50 shs. American Soda Fountain Co. 1st Pfd.
100 shs. Michigan Central R. R. Co.
11 shs. New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
123 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
163 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
92 shs. Phenix National Bank.
11 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
21 shs. National Bank of North America.
67 shs. National Bank of Kentucky.
6 shs. Merchants'-Laclede Nat'l Bank.
6 shs. Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. Common.
6 shs. Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. Pfd.
$2,000 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. 1st Cons. Mtge. Registd. 5s, 1939.
$2,000 Oregon Short Line R. R. 4 p. c. Bds., 1927.
$3,000 Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R. 1st 7s, 1906.
$5,000 Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R. 1st 7s, 1910.
$4,000 Illinois Central R. R. (Middle Div.) 5 p. c. Registd. Bds., 1921.
$5,000 New York City 3½ p. c. Gold Tax Exempt Registd. Bds., Novr., 1950.
$9,000 New York City 3 p. c. Gold Tax Exempt Registd. Bds., Novr., 1960.
$10,000 New York City 3½ p. c. Gold Tax Exempt Registd. Bds., Novr., 1941.
$10,000 New York City 3½ p. c. Gold Tax Exempt Registd. Bds., Novr., 1929.
$24,000 New York City 3½ p. c. Gold Tax Exempt Registd. Bds., Novr., 1928.
$4,000 New York City 3½ p. c. Gold Tax Exempt Registd. Bds., Novr., 1925.
$3,000 New York City 3½ p. c. Gold Tax Exempt Registd. Bds., Novr., 1922.
$2,000 New York City 3 p. c. Gold Tax Exempt Registd. Bds., Novr., 1924.
$250,000 New York City 3½ p. c. Gold Tax Exempt Registd. Bds., Novr., 1932.
$20,000 Cross Country R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds.
All right

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Brokers—F. H. Cooper Leases Riverside Drive Residence—Other Dealings.

Henry Hellman has sold for Joseph Martin the lot 50 by 100.8, on the south side of Nineteenth Street, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

C. F. Wittenberg has sold to William S. Baker 102 West Forty-third Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 19 by 100.5, adjoining the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has leased the five-story American basement dwelling 42 Riverside Drive, to F. H. Cooper of the Siegel-Cooper Company. Mr. Cooper, who now lives in Chicago, has taken the house for a term of years and expects to reside permanently in this city.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold for David Klauber to a Mrs. Nilsen the four-story dwelling 42 West Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.

The Atlantic Realty Company has sold 321 and 323 West Fifty-ninth Street, two five-story flats, on plot 35.8 by 100.5.

William F. Mangam has sold for the estate of Daniel Hennessy the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 240 feet west of Park Avenue, 50 by 100.11. The buyer will improve the property.

Amos F. Eno is the buyer of 13 South William Street, sold recently through Horace S. Ely & Co. Mr. Eno will use the lower part of the building for his offices.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for the estate through Edward L. King, the four-story building, 14 Hubert Street, on lot 25.4 by 101.

Louis Lesser has sold to Lissberger & Jacobs the two five-story single flats on the 8 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, on lot 20 by 100.11.

Martin E. Dotson, the colored broker, has sold for Phyllis Rapp the five-story flat 132 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 20 by 85 by 100; also, for Carl F. C. Ording the five-story tenement 361 Madison Street, 25.10 by 95, and the five-story building, with stores, 112 Eighth Avenue, 25.6 by 95, Astor leasehold. The same broker has also resold 112 Eighth Avenue and 132 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street to Jeremiah Sullivan, and a Madison Street parcel to Levy & Silverman, who in turn, resold their contract.

R. Rosansky and L. Rapaport have sold, for about $88,000, the five-story building on the northwest corner of Rivington and Ludlow Streets, 23 by 95, and the five-story building 138 Norfolk Street, 25 by 100.

Schneidler & Bachrach have bought the two five-story double tenements 328 and 330 East Fourteenth Street, on plot 45 by 103.6. St. Mark's Place, a five-story building, on lot 25.10 by 97.6.

William Rosenzweig and Bernhard Klingenstein have sold the two and three-story brick buildings, on plot 26 by 41.4 by 25 by 85.3, at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and the Southern Boulevard.

M. J. & C. Ernst have sold to Frances Slevier, through A. Friedberg, the four-story double flat 1,462 Brook Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 25 by 100.

The incorporation of the Sixty Wall Street Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, is probably preliminary to the erection of a new building at 58 to 62 Wall Street, purchased recently by the International Banking Corporation.

Latham & Peet have leased for John N. Stearns to the Gibbs Engineering and Manufacturing Company, for a term of years, the entire building 215, 217, and 219 East Forty-second Street.

Louis Schrag has sold for Sarah N. Miller the three-story and basement private dwelling 253 West Twenty-second Street, 16.8 by 96.9.

Wainwright Brothers have sold two acres and a quarter at Rye, N. Y., to W. S. Bowles of Rye, and to Norman Warner one and a half acres of land adjoining and overlooking the Sawamis golf links, of Rye. The Wainwright Brothers also have purchased five acres of land adjoining the Apawamis links from Archibald B. Duffie.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

West Fifty-third Street, south side, 267.6 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5; two-story brick dwelling; partition sale, by order of Jane Matteson.....$12,900

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read & Co., trustees' sale, 90 Broad Street, southwest corner of Stone Street, 24.4 by 54 and irregular; five-story brick building.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John M. Quinn, referee, 204 to 208 East Twelfth Street, south side, 122 feet east of Second Avenue, 66.8 by irregular; three five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $7,352.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Peter A. Sandrick, referee, 1,743 Park Avenue, east side, 51.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 17 by 75, four-story brick tenement with store. Due on judgment, $2,220.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 305 Seventh Avenue, 20.11 feet north of Twenty-seventh Street, 27.10 by 49.8 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $18,584.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 300 Seventh Avenue, east side, 76.1 feet south of Twenty-fourth Street, 21.3 by 103 and irregular, five-story front and four-story rear brick tenements. Due on judgment, $25,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 71 Essex Street, west side, 84.4 feet south of Broome Street, 23.11 by 75, five-story brick tenement.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Francis V. Pollock, referee, 2,070 Fifth Avenue, west side, 68.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 19 by 75, four-story brick dwelling, with stores. Due on judgment, $22,656.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Alfred P. Fitch, Jr., referee, Nineteenth Avenue, Wakefield, south side, 358.6 feet west of White Plains Road, 80.9 by 114.6, vacant.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Avenue B and Fourth Street, northwest corner, for a six-story brick flat, 48 by 90; U. Goodman of 106 Rivington Street, owner; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $75,000.

Alterations.

No. 330 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; G. J. Seabury of 249 West Seventy-fourth Street, owner; J. A. Harris of 1,567 Broadway, Brooklyn, architect; $1,000.

No. 229 East Fourth Street, to a six-story brick tenement with store; I. Greenman of 12 Avenue B, owner; H. Rakmore of 292 Delancey Street, architect; $1,200.

Nos. 115 and 117 West Thirty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick power station; New York Edison Company of 55 Duane Street, owner and architect; $4,000.

No. 63 East Sixty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; E. B. Weeks of 275 Central Park West, owner; L. C. Albro of 50 East Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 1,743 Park Avenue, a five-story brick tenement; J. Rosebiau, premises, owner; J. H. Knubel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 22 West Forty-third Street, to a two-story brick storage building; Hoffman estate of 6 Warren Street, owner; C. P. Johnson of 8 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Southeast corner of Avenue A and Eighty-fourth Street, west side, 140 feet north of Avenue A, 100.11 feet north of Eighty-fourth Street, 27.10 by 49.8 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $18,584.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 300 Seventh Avenue, east side, 76.1 feet south of Twenty-fourth Street, 21.3 by 103 and irregular, five-

Long Island Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

BAYSHORE

24 Trains Daily. **LONG ISLAND.** *24 Trains Daily.*

THE IDEAL SUMMER RESORT. ONLY 40 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY. ONE HOUR BY RAIL.

Located directly on the Great South Bay. It enjoys both by day and night the cool and invigorating Breezes which come directly from the Atlantic Ocean. Bay Shore bears upon its face an unmistakable the stamp of social Approval that the most hurried glance shows that its claim to be one of the most popular, and at the same time delightful Resorts upon Long Island is well founded. Handsome Villas and Charming Cottages owned by people prominent in the social and business world, give to Bay Shore a perpetual charm. The Architectural Beauty of these Storage of Wealth and Culture compares most favorably with these at any Resort in America. Bay Shore is a suitable all-the-year-round town. It has fine Churches of every denomination. The best of schools, broad, well-kept roadways and drives, which always make most favorable impression. There are good stores of all descriptions, which have a prosperous, up-to-date appearance.

Some of the Handsomest Homes on Long Island are located at Bay Shore.

Here, also, are the Grounds of the Bay Shore Driving Park Association and the attractive property of the Olympic Club. Driving and wheeling are popular pastimes, for the roads are excellent. Directly across the Great South Bay and reached from Bay Shore, is the famous Fire Island Beach, whose lighthouse is known the maritime world over. The great lighthouse, whose electric beacon of twenty-three million candle power, is the most powerful in the country, is a never-ending source of interest to visitors. Another advantage of this beautiful Resort is the pine forests, which give the air a double charm, combining the odor of the Balsam with the tonic of the sea.

Bay Shore has the finest Opera House on Long Island. The town also has Gas and Electric Light plant, water works, social clubs, etc.

Bay Shore has fine Golf Links. The Driving Parks are the Prospect, the Linwood Cortlant House, and Domino House. Apply to C. W. Hulse, Bay Shore, N. Y. Time-tables of Information and Distribution, open daily, at Room 20, New York Times Building, and 129 West 125th St., from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M., where Photographs of Cottages, Locations, Prices, Full Descriptions, and all other information can be had. The following are the most Desirable Cottages for rent. They are first class in all appointments, fully furnished, best locations, latest sanitary improvements, and can be rented very reasonably for the Summer season:

L'SWOOD COTTAGE, Ocean Ave. J. E. PULLIS.
WILBUR COTTAGE, Ocean Ave. JOHN A. WILBUR.
RAVEN COTTAGE, Clinton Ave. HARRY RAVEN.
BREEZE LAWN, Clinton Ave. MRS LEWIS SELAH BROWN.
THE PEPPERAGE, Montgomery Ave. W. W. HULSE.
ROTHCHILD COTTAGE, Clinton Ave. C. H. COVELL.
RUSHMORE COTTAGE, Clinton Ave. T. T. RUSHMORE.
SCOFIELD COTTAGE, Clinton Ave. P. E. SCOFIELD, D. D. S.
NESTLE DOWN, Main St. E. J. REDINGTON.
PHELPS COTTAGE, Main St. CHAS. PHELPS.
GIBSON COTTAGE, Park Ave. JESSE GIBSON.
KNAPP'S COTTAGE, Saxon Ave. M. E. KNAPP.
EAST LAKE, Pond Ave. SELAH T. CLOCK.
SCHENCK COTTAGE, Maple Ave. JOHN SCHENCK.
OAK LAWN, Main St. E. J. REDINGTON.
GOODRIDGE COTTAGE, Maple Ave. M. E. GOODRIDGE.
BREWSTER COTTAGE, Ocean Ave. H. M. BREWSTER.
JEFFERY COTTAGE, Ocean Ave. L. A. JEFFERY.
ELYSIAN VIEWS, Clinton Ave. W. W. HULSE.
AVALON VILLA, Clinton Ave. C. H. COVELL.
EVERGREEN COTTAGE, Awixa Ave. MRS. W. A. SKIDMORE.
CHAPINHURST, Bayshore Ave. J. R. HOWELL.
BISHOP COTTAGE, Park Ave. W. H. BISHOP.
DE NYSE COTTAGE, Ocean Ave. H. V. DE NYSE.
JONES COTTAGE, Clinton Ave. I. P. JONES.
DAWSON COTTAGE, Montgomery Ave. FERGUSON DAWSON.
SWAN COTTAGE, First Ave. W. W. HULSE.
NORTH COTTAGE, Clinton Ave. W. W. HULSE.
THE HOMESTEAD, Main St. E. E. WILDERMING.
RHODES COTTAGE, 2d Ave. URIAH RHODES.
McCOUN COTTAGE, Clinton Ave. HARRY McCOUN.
WICK'S COTTAGE, Ocean Ave. NORMAN J. WICKS.
WHITE COTTAGE, Maple Ave. GEO. WHITE.
HULSE COTTAGE, Awixa Ave. W. W. HULSE.
CATHUS LODGE, Bayshore Ave. J. R. HOWELL.
STRONG COTTAGE, Main St. E. P. STRONG.
WHITMAN COTTAGE, Main St. J. S. WHITMAN.
SILVER GRAY, Main St. W. F. G. DOXSEE.
GROVE VIEW, Clinton Ave. W. W. HULSE.
HOWELL COTTAGE, Bayshore Ave. J. R. HOWELL.
AVON DALE, Awixa Ave. H. C. COE.
THE COTTAGE, Main St. E. E. WILDERMING.
PENNY COTTAGES, Main St. H. W. PENNY.

Time Table from N. Y. to Bayshore, L. I.: Foot East 34th St., 7:00, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., and 1:50, 3:30, 4:20, 4:50, 5:20, 6:20 P. M. Time Table from Bayshore, L. I., to N. Y. City: 6:14, 7:00, 7:43, 9:14, 11:16 A. M., and 2:17, 4:28, 5:44 P. M.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.

J. METCALFE THOMAS,

19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

A.—You want to investigate this; for immediate sale, an attractive seven-room house; all modern conveniences; convenient station; 20 minutes out; lot, (corner,) 100x150; price, $6,500. Edgar Palmer, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

Richmond Hill.—Seven-room house, $2,150; 8-room house, $2,650; also, four lots; must be sold; easy terms. D. Cameron, 1,127 Broadway, Brooklyn.

A farm, 6 acres, 1 mile dotted plums, 7 rooms, $1,300; half cash. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I.

Pleasant Cottage, 7 rooms, convenient to water; well furnished; no improvements; $300 for season. Jeremiah Robbins.

For bargain in suburban home write for free circular. Wallace M. Wood, 30 Pine St., N. Y.

New England Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

CHEAP CONNECTICUT FARMS.

100 acres, 10-room house, barn	$4,000
20 acres, ½ mile to station	2,200
1¼ acres, 7-room house, brook	850
11 acres, village residence, brook	2,600
30 acres, ¼ mile to station	2,700
18 acres, house, barn, brook	1,700
10 acres, new house, small barn	1,700
80 acres, fine view, 10-room house, worth $10,000; bank mort., $7,200	7,800
4 acres, 9-room house	750
8 acres, house, small barn	1,200

ARCHIBALD C. FOOTE, 21 PARK ROW, N. Y.
W. E. DeGarmo, Norwalk Hotel, Norwalk, Conn.

270 ACRES.—This is the farm that hundreds are looking for; 100 acres mowing, tillage and vegetable farm; 50 acres of tillage, rich, dark, loamy soil, well elevated, slopes to the south; cuts 50 tons of hay; splendid hill pastures; more than enough wood and timber to pay for the farm; large two-story house, 11 nice rooms; fine shade trees; two barns; never failing spring water at buildings; three miles to large, thriving village; one mile to station; price, $7,500; easy terms. J. S. Smilledge, Stafford Springs, Conn.

FOR RENT—COAST OF MAINE.

Summer property Bailey Island, near Portland. Ample grounds partly wooded, picturesque shore front, pure spring water. Nine-room house, modern plumbing, bath, drainage to sea. Completely furnished, including linen, china, tableware, for photographs, plans, terms, address F. H. Moffatt, 97 William St., New York.

Three eight-room cottages for rent, furnished, for the season, in "Pequot Colony," on the Pequot colony; all modern conveniences; unobstructed view Long Island Sound; 300 feet to bathing beach. Edward S. Neilan, New London, Conn.

Farm, four miles from Torrington, a city of 15,000 inhabitants; 160 acres; abundance of fruit; peaches a specialty; two 25 head of cattle; price, $3,500. Torrington Real Estate Exchange, Torrington, Conn.

For sale or to let for the season, at Norfolk, Conn., Dunedin, situated on Maple Av.; well furnished and in perfect order. Apply to Richard W. Rogers, 258 Lincoln St., Flushing, N. Y.

To Let at Norfolk, Conn.—The beautifully furnished residence of Miss Thompson, on Laurel Way, near the Hillhurst. Apply to Richard W. Rogers, 258 Lincoln St., Flushing, N. Y.

Boston, 40 Miles!—Use of gentleman's farm, horse, carriage, etc., can be had by educated person; $1,200 a year; would sell. Address F. J. Lawton, Shirley, Mass.

At Riverside-on-Sound.—Attractive residence, convenience, large shady lawn, garden, fruit; near depot, harbor, and yacht club; $7,000. J. C. Atwater, 39 Liberty St.

In Maine.—400-acre farm, overlooking the beautiful Kennebec River, at South Gardiner; splendid sharp fields and woods. Brower, 16 Water St., New York.

For Sale.—Farm of 154 acres; desirable locality; suitable for builder; near schools. For circulars, address Box 500, Brimfield, Mass.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Country estates and farms for sale and lease. Sanborn G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

A GENTLEMAN'S FARM FOR SALE. R. N. K., Box 881, Fitchburg, Mass.

Real Estate for Sale and to Let—Miscellaneous.

For 20 years we have sold COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

If you have not our free catalogue write for it. Contains details of your property. Phillips & Wells, 66X Tribune Building, N. Y.

Great Bargain.—Fine 7-room detached house; all improvements; perfect condition; nice neighborhood; 5c. fare; worth $2,000; must be sold; price $2,000; small cash payment. Thomas F. Hayes, 320 Broadway, Room 703.

A farm catalogue, 1903, free; stock farms, dairy, fruit and poultry farms. F. Rowland, 171 Broadway.

Real Estate for Sale and to Let—Richmond Borough.

NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

FOR RENT.—One of the Stokes cottages, Phelps Place. Apply to local agents; or JAMES W. McCULLOCH, 100 William St., N. Y.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,804.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of DAVID T. KENNEDY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of DAVID T. KENNEDY of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1903, the said David T. Kennedy was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Edward Owen Eling, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William St., New York City, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 6, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY LIPNER, Bankrupt.—No. 3,718.

To the creditors of Henry Lipner of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1903, the said Henry Lipner was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 115 Nassau St., New York City, and County of New York, N. Y., on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

EDWARD M. GRANT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, March 31, 1903.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Furnished cottages to rent, $150.00 up for season; state wants. Particulars of Jos. E. Squire, Good Ground, L. I.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

For Sale—Farms and cottages of all kinds, cheap; write or see me; I can suit you; cty it. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE MARJORIE and TERESA

HIGH CLASS APARTMENT HOUSES; JUST COMPLETED; READY FOR OCCUPANCY. 241 TO 247 WEST 113TH ST., near 7th Av. Drive.

Apartments of 7 and 8 Rooms and Two Baths. Rentals, $950 to $1,200.

These Apartments are most desirably located in a private house section and in close proximity to several street car and elevated lines and the new subway station.

These houses contain many new innovations not found in any other Harlem apartment. The appointments are most modern and up to date in every detail.

All night elevator service; uniformed attendance. Call or send for descriptive booklet.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION. OWNER ON PREMISES.

'Phone 3,503—Morningside.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Wall Street Exchange Building,

NOS. 41 & 43 WALL STREET,

Extending through the block to Nos. 43, 45, 47 and 49 Exchange Place.

Safe Deposit Vaults, Banking Rooms and 10 Floors will be ready May 1, 1903

25 Floors, 10 Elevators. Building always open. Perfect System of Lighting, Ventilating and Heating. Vacuum system of Cleaning installed.

THE STATE SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS AND THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA will move into this building on or about May 1, 1903.

Plans and particulars at 41 & 43 Wall St.

A. J. Murphy, Managing Agent.

29 WEST ST., 30x90 3-story building.
52 WASHINGTON ST., 25x100, 2-story stable; 50 stalls.
L. TANENBAUM, STRAUSS & CO., 940 BROADWAY, or HORACE S. ELY & CO., 84 CEDAR ST.

A very desirable studio to let, 13 West 30th St., comprising a studio and two bedrooms; good north light; possession May 1st; rent moderate. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

Store, basement, and cellar to let, 234 Church St., near Leonard St.; fine location for café; for particulars apply to E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

14-16 Vandewater St.—Store floor and basement; size 52x112; with or without steam power. Apply on premises or to P. F. Pimm, 156 9th Av., Brooklyn.

78 Bowery, Near Canal.—First-class, six-story; fine, light basement, 25x100; or store and basement separate; lofts immediately; elevator. Wm. F. Nisbet, 66 New St., or your own broker.

STORE, No. 284 Pearl St., cor. Beekman, 20x52, and Offices. D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., 111 Broadway.

A light loft to let, 122 Nassau St., between Fulton and Beekman Sts. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Large, light offices, 247 6th Av., corner 16th St.; steam heat; rents, $25 to $65 month. Janitor, or James R. Thomas, 318 Lexington Av.

AMES & CO., 123 WEST 24TH ST. FACTORIES, LOFTS, STORES, BUILDINGS. COMPLETE LIST.

Four upper lofts, 25x80 each; 4ist, near 8th Av.; good light; elevator; low rent; possession May. JOHN F. KIRWAN, Broadway, Corner 44th.

56 East 113th St.—Corner store, suitable drug, meat market, any business. John Armstrong, 1,964 3d Av.

2,279 1st Av.—Store, with plate glass front, suitable any business, $15. John Armstrong, 1,964 3d Av.

WATER FRONT AND CORNER LOTS. East 20th St.; also large lots, South St. Brookman Estate, 32 Exchange Place.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO. FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS. TEL. 6490—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; this and other desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 895 Broadway.

Parlor and upper floor; excellent locality for dressmaker or milliner. Inquire premises, 12 West 26th St.

370 Greenwich St., (near Franklin,) 5-story and basement, 25x100, elevator; May 1st; reasonable. B. N. Voorhis, 140 6th Av.

Attractive offices, studios, 131 East 24th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 895 Broadway.

Attractive offices, north light, 895 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; rent, $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 895 Broadway.

Factory lofts, 5,750 feet; all light; large elevator, steam heat power; rent moderate. Owner, 622 W. 54th St. Immediate possession. Rent May 1st.

A number of stores to let in Fulton and Beekman Sts., at $1,200 year and up. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Desirable first and second lofts to let; light; good business neighborhood; power if wanted. Hard, 29 Beekman St.

307-309 West 130th St.—4-story and basement, 50x100; 30-stall stable. John Armstrong, 1,964 3d Av.

3,058 2d Av., Near 106th St.—Furniture store past 5 years. John Armstrong, 1,964 3d Av.

Entire building, 470 6th Av., 1st and 3d floors, 40 West 28th. Brill, 351 West 59th.

29 West St.—5-story warehouses; possession at once; $1,200 rent. John Armstrong, 1,964 3d Av.

Lost over The New York Times carried 5,500,000 lines of advertising.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The STRATFORD

Northwest cor. Lenox Av. & 115th St.

New Elevator Apartment House, Now Open.

5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath; every room light, and all modern conveniences; telephones, attendants in livery; all-night elevator service.

RENTS $480 AND $780.

Descriptive Booklet on application.

PORTER & CO., Agents, 159 West 125th St. Broadway at 104th St.

FERNLEIGH HALL

51 to 55 East 129th St.

Near Madison Avenue.

NEW MODERN APARTMENTS, Consisting of 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath. Every Room Perfectly Lighted and Ventilated.

The most accessible apartment house in the city. Hardwood finish throughout. Electric light, telephone, all-night elevator and hall service. Rich decoration. Rents $36 to $47.50 per month. Booklet on application. Apply on premises.

THE BEATRICE.

New High-Class Elevator Apartment House. 35-37 WEST 118TH ST., Between 5th and Lenox Aves.

Five large and light rooms and bath, all sunny; rent, $35 monthly.

Owner and builder on premises.

ENGLANDER COURT, 1465-1467-1469 LEXINGTON AV., S. E. COR. 86TH STREET.

6 and 7 rooms and bath, with bay windows; elevator running day and night, uniform service, &c. The finest apartment house in New York City, with all the latest improvements; moderate rents. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

A 6 ROOM FLAT $22.00

Six rooms and bath, handsomely decorated throughout; halls newly carpeted and decorated; very handsome entrance; hot water supply; April rent free. No. 105 West 88th Street.

Jefferson, (824 to 828 West 51st St.,) ready for occupancy; handsome new apartments, suites 4, 5, 7, and 8 rooms; elevator service; uniformed attendants; $45 to $85. Superintendent on premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av. Tel. 2916—38th.

Flats of six and seven large, light rooms and baths in the well-kept apartment houses 730-732 3d Av., between 46th and 46th Sts.; possession May 1st; rent moderate. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

The Sevillia, 117 West 58th St.—A small apartment to sub-let, three rooms and bath; handsomely furnished; from the present time to Oct. 1st, price $65 per month. Apply H. R. P., Room 602, 146 Liberty St.

Beautiful flat; 6 large rooms; all improvements; freshly decorated; one flight up; well kept house; choice private block; only $30. 115 East 62d St.

Bachelor Apartments.—Westerly, 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast, valet, moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

The Raleigh, 7 West 32d.—Six rooms and bath; elevator and all improvements; $45. Stabler & Smith, 672 Columbus Av.

6 West 60th Street.—Overlooking Central Park; six light rooms and bath; steam, hot water; $30, $35.

59th St., 104 West.—Corner apartments 4, 5, 6 rooms, bath; good service; near 6th St. L. $45 up.

Second flat, single; 8 rooms, bath, steam heat; hot water; every improvement; $50. 132 West 44th St.

Choice flats for small, genteel families; rents, $12. Irving, 499 Bergen Av., cor. 147th St.

133d Street, 16 West.—5 large light cheery rooms and bath; newly decorated; private hall. $28.00.

Brooklyn.

New corner apartments, handsomely decorated; 6 all-light rooms and tile bath; steam heat, hot water supply; $30 to $35. Howard Av. and Decatur St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

Fully furnished apartment, 5 light, cool rooms, kitchen, porcelain bath; elevator, telephone; May to October or less. Apartment No. 64, 156 West 11th St.

117th St., 117 West.—Large rooms; every modern convenience; new private house; 20 minutes to City Hall; reasonable to permanent tenants; call and examine.

Apartments, elegantly furnished; all improvements; select locations; some exceptionally reasonable. Heynemann & Jeneman, 346 West 40th.

Summer Resorts.

Lovely cottage, Lake Mahopac, 7 rooms, bath, piazza, boat, bathing, fishing; $300 season. Address Box 1,000, Mahopac, N. Y.

Summer Board.

Summer Board.—Large, cool rooms, with board, in private family; $6 per week. Address Box 1,000, Mahopac, N. Y

MR. RIVES EXPLAINS RAPID TRANSIT BILL

Corporation Counsel Says Pending Measure Is Good.

Discretionary Power with Commission Would Permit of Arrangements Advantageous to the City.

Corporation Counsel George L. Rives was asked yesterday to explain the pending Rapid Transit bill, which has been criticised severely at Albany on the ground that it is designed to give undue privileges to the Belmont underground railroad syndicate.

"You will recall," said Mr. Rives, "that Controller Grout sent to the Legislature not long ago a rapid transit measure in which, besides a provision as to the manner of appointing the Rapid Transit Commissioners, there was a provision that in arranging for the building of future subways the contracts for construction might be separated from the operation contracts. Under the present law the same contractor must construct and operate under the same contract. The object of this requirement, which the late Abram S. Hewitt favored, was cheapness, and its effect was seen when the builders of the Brooklyn tunnel chose to put in a bid of $2,000,000 instead of $8,000,000, thereby binding themselves to pay rent on only $2,000,000.

"Subsequent to Mr. Grout's bill came that of the Citizens' Union, whose views were explained to the Rapid Transit Board in a speech by Mr. Cutting. Then the Mayor had some talk with President Orr of the commission and with me. The result was the Mayor's letter to Mr. Orr, giving the writer's views on what was needed in the way of rapid transit legislation.

"The Mayor asked me to put his ideas into shape in the form of a bill. I did so. Later Messrs. Grout, Cutting, and Orr consulted with Mr. Low, and finally a bill was drawn up to satisfy all of them. It is this measure that is now before the Legislature. It satisfies the commission, I believe, and also the Citizens' Union.

"In the first place the bill, which is 'An act to amend Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, entitled An act to provide for rapid transit railways in cities of over 1,000,000 inhabitants,' provides that the Rapid Transit Commission need not make a single contract for construction and operation, but may make an agreement with the contractor to build a road or a section of road under two conditions. These conditions are that either there must be a unanimous vote of the Commissioners for the building contract or that prior to letting such contract the board must have effected an operating lease of the line to be constructed.

"The Mayor did not desire to get away from Mr. Hewitt's original theory without the proper safeguards, and the two conditions upon which the separate contract may be awarded were inserted accordingly.

"The second important provision in the bill is to the effect that whenever small extensions to the present road are built, the leases are to be fixed so the terms will expire at the same time as that of the main line, so that at the end of that period the system may be operated as one road.

"The next provision is the one regarding taxation. At present the person constructing and operating a road is exempt from taxes except on his real estate. He has to build his own power house, for instance, and he pays taxes on it. But he doesn't have to pay on his cars or on his interest in the contract. This freedom from taxation was allowed at first in order to encourage bidders, when bidders for underground roads were scarce. Now, however, the Mayor thinks that the success of tunnel projects is assured sufficiently to justify taxation. The taxes are to be in addition to the minimum rental already provided for.

"It was suggested by the Mayor that a good way to get at the value of the contractor's interest in the contract was to make such interest equal to the amount paid to him by the city under the contract. For this the bill provides, and besides, the contractor is to pay taxes on his cars and other equipment.

"I see that somebody has raised the cry that contractors are to be freed from a 'franchise tax.' Of course, they are not to pay such a tax. There is no franchise, anyway. The new bill has nothing to do with that. It seems to be forgotten that the contractor does not own a tunnel he is building for the city. There can be no franchise tax on the city's property.

"The fourth provision, relating to the awarding of contracts for extensions without advertising for bids, is the one that ex-Senator Ford pitched into yesterday, and there has been criticism of it from other quarters.

"The critics forget the conditions, or perhaps they have not read the portions of the bill preceding this. Now, let's take as an example of possible extensions the suggested connecting tunnel running down Broadway from Forty-second Street to Union Square, or to Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

"If the Rapid Transit Commission decided that it wished to build such an extension it would lay out a route and general plan. This it would submit to the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor, not dealing with details, but simply presenting the general scheme. Next, the plan would have to be submitted to the property owners along the route, and unless a majority of them gave their consents the matter would be laid before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. If the court gave its consent, the commission then could make the contract, under the proposed law, either for construction alone or for construction and operation, as I have explained; but it could not make the contract, of course, until the money was provided, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment must vote the money.

"I was talking to the Mayor to-day about this provision of the bill. 'If you leave it out of the measure altogether,' said to him, 'it will not make any difference.' What I meant was this: The Rapid Transit Commission already has the power to do indirectly that which this bill gives it authority to do directly. In other words, the present law does not compel the board to award a contract to the lowest bidder, but it may choose another bidder whom it regards as a person better able to perform his part in the best interests of the city.

"Without abolishing any of the safeguards, such as the approval of the various city departments and the courts, the bill simply allows the commission to make a contract for an extension without the formality of receiving bids. Of what importance is the advertising of bids in such a case? Take the example we just mentioned—the proposed line between Union Square and Forty-second Street. Only one bidder could afford to apply for the contract. The only person who could afford to build it would be the operator of the present subway, to which it would be a mere link.

"Suppose the board should advertise for bidders for the benefit of this one bidder? There, after the one bid was opened, there would be a question whether the terms were fair. Obviously, it would be better for the city if the commission were allowed to make a good bargain with the one bidder, to offer certain concessions in return for certain advantages. The commission made a good bargain in the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel, and the negotiations that led up to it furnish an example of what may be done for the good of the city, although the conditions were different, in that the railroad was to build its own tunnel with its own money, whereas subway builders are to construct their lines with the city's money for the city.

"Mr. Rives was asked if the proposed east side line up Lexington Avenue or any future Brooklyn line could be regarded as an 'extension' under the bill.

"'Yes,' he said, 'technically any line which connects with the original tunnel may be called an extension to it, I think.'

He reiterated his opinion that the city would be the gainer by the passage of a law which would enable its representatives to drive a good bargain rather than force them to advertise for contracts. Without the advertising stipulation, he explained, there were still enough safeguards to render impossible any action that would not be advantageous to the public interest.

The bill was taken up to Albany last week for the city administration by City Chamberlain E. R. L. Gould.

Mayor Shoulders the Transit Bill.

Mayor Low, when seen yesterday regarding the criticisms of ex-State Senator Ford regarding the Rapid Transit bill introduced at Albany by Assembly Bostwick, said that Mr. Ford was untimely and unfair in charging to Assemblyman Bostwick any responsibility for the proposed amendments to the bill. He added that he alone was responsible for them, and that he stood willing to assume the whole responsibility. He would not go into any defense of the proposed amendments, but remarked that he had a memorandum in the course of preparation that he would forward to Albany and which would set at rest any adverse criticism of the measure.

This cool weather's just a breathing spell for Spring to gather strength.

From which you may gather that though you need a Spring overcoat badly now, you'll need a Spring suit worse very soon.

Both Spring overcoats and suits are ready now.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall.
and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th.
and 160 to 168 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.
and 64 West 32d St.
We fill orders by mail.

J. EDWARD CARTER IN JAIL.

Judgment Against Partner of Concern That Was Enjoined by Vermilye & Co.

J. Edward Carter, who is said to have been the head of the Wall Street concern that operated under the name of Vermilye & Co., but which had no connection with the banking house of that name, is in Ludlow Street Jail as the result of a civil action, and in default of $12,000 bail. The judgment against him, for $5,490.05, was secured by Marcel Primeveau, one of the customers, who put money with the concern and lost. The Sheriff's assistants declared that other arrests are to follow. George Newcombe, who is said to have been a partner in the concern, has disappeared.

An injunction against the concern prevented it from using the name of Vermilye & Co., but it was said that it continued doing business under the name of William R. Vermilye.

Reno R. Billington, counsel for Mr. Primeveau, said that his client struck the market right in stocks and made about $3,000. Later when he wanted the profits and his margin of $1,000 the concern put him off until there came a tumble in the market, and then he was told that he had been cleaned out.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTROVERSY BETWEEN LAWYERS.—A controversy between two lawyers, in which one, a young and inexperienced attorney, asserted that the other, after accepting $4,000 from him for a share in his practice, refused to put him in possession of the details of the office, has been decided by Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court. He orders a dissolution of the partnership and a return of fourteen-fifteenths of the sum paid by the young lawyer, as the two practiced together only one-fifteenth of the time agreed upon. "The plaintiff," said Justice Blanchard, "was known to the defendant to have had but little experience in the practice of law. He came into defendant's office as a stranger, not familiar with the defendant's methods of doing business nor with the workings of his office. It is quite evident that almost from the start the treatment accorded the plaintiff by the defendant was not such as it should have been between two persons bearing the relationship of partners." While there is no American authority for the return of a proportionate amount of a premium upon the dissolution of a partnership, such a principle is well recognized in England, and Justice Blanchard thinks there is no reason why it should not be adopted in this country.

***

RECOVERY OF REWARDS.—The Penal Code of Texas makes it an offense to willfully interfere with the transmission of messages along a telegraph or telephone line. It was held by the Civil Court of Appeals of that State that to constitute an offense under such provision, there must be a breaking, cutting, &c., of some wire, post, machinery, or other necessary appliances, so as to interfere with the transmission of messages. The action in which the question arose was one by a constable against a telephone company to recover the amount of a reward for the conviction of any person guilty of cutting, pulling, tearing down, or misplacing telephone wires, &c., or unlawfully obstructing the transmission of messages. The court also held that the defendant had the right to plead that the wire cut by the person convicted was a dead one, and did not come within the offer, and that plaintiff had personal knowledge that the reward did not apply to such wires. It was further held that a constable who arrests a person for misdemeanor in the discharge of his duties as an officer is not entitled to recover a reward offered for the conviction of any one committing such misdemeanor.

APRIL GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury for the April term was sworn in yesterday before Judge McMahon in the Court of General Sessions. Daniel D. Wylie, who was appointed foreman, was formerly Commissary General of the National Guard. The members are:

Daniel D. Wylie, President, 51 West Twenty-first Street, foreman.
William F. King, dry goods, 408 Broadway.
Vice Mork, cigars, 349 East Twenty-third Street.
Henry L. Joyce, manager, 11 Broadway.
Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., real estate, 41 Union Square.
Samuel Josephs, cigars, 214 East Fifty-second Street.
Henry L. Smith, books, 152 Fifth Avenue.
Leonard K. Smith, merchant, 218 West Seventy-ninth Street.
Dudley Kavanagh, retired, 10 West Forty-seventh Street.
Wolf Boroschek, retired, 149 East Fifty-sixth Street.
Henry B. P. Fairbanks, carpets, 147 Fifth Avenue.
Thomas W. Timpson, cashier, 12 Spruce Street.
Henry C. Robinson, dry goods, 114 Worth Street.
J. Stanley Isaacs, real estate, 111 Broadway.
George W. Kemp, merchant, 126 Water Street.
James F. Bacon, merchant, 92 Franklin Street.
Carl B. Bandrup, real estate, 87 Nassau Street.
Arthur D. Prosi, Treasurer, 45 Broadway.
Simeon T. Zabriskie, retired, 58 West Forty-seventh Street.
William S. Waterhouse, retired, 40 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.
Moses I. Mendel, men's furnishings, 242 Grand Street.
Emanuel Mandelsohn, pawnbroker, 90 Greenwich Street.
Julius Nathan, retired, Manhattan Club.

THE MONROE'S MAIDEN TRIP.

Latest Addition to Old Dominion Fleet Arrives from Norfolk.

The latest addition to the fleet of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, the Monroe, arrived at New York from Norfolk yesterday. The vessel is handsomely appointed throughout. The Monroe was launched from the yards of her builders at Newport News Oct. 18. She is 345 feet long, has a breadth of 46 feet, and draws 18 feet of water. She registers 2,890 tons, is equipped with tripie-expansion engines, and is expected to attain a speed of sixteen knots. Accommodations are provided for 150 first-class, 70 second-class, and 50 deck passengers.

Among those who made the trip from Norfolk that ended yesterday and who were the guests of the steamship company were Gustav A. Schwab of the North German Lloyd Line, W. A. Simonson, Vice President of the National City Bank, New York; H. H. Raymond, Superintendent of the Mallory Steamship Line; W. A. Post, General Superintendent of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company; James Kerr of Pennsylvania, W. H. Pleasants, Vice President and General Manager of the Ocean Steamship Company, and President W. L. Guilladeu, Vice President, and Traffic Manager H. B. Walker of the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Just a little too cool to go without an Overcoat. We have just the thing for this weather.

Fairly stout cloth, lined all through—

Short Top Coats, Medium Lengths or Paddocks,

Many of them rain-proof—

$15 to $45.

Everything else good for man or boy to wear.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway at 31st St.

BROOKLYN, Broadway at Bedford Ave. Fulton St., at Flatbush Ave.

Hat Policy

You can get one of a thousand kinds of hats or you can get a KNOX hat. Most others are local hats. The KNOX hat is a universal gentleman's hat.

TELL OF TAX BILL FLAWS

City Experts Point Out Alleged Defects in Grout Measure.

Plan to Save City's Interest Money Is Said to Promise a Loss of Millions.

Mayor Low is facing a problem in regard to the bill which was passed by the Legislature moving forward the date for the collection of taxes from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1 of each year. The bill was prepared by Controller Grout after several conferences with city officials. It was contended that the city ought not to be without funds on Jan. 1 of each year, and then borrow money on short-term revenue bonds until Oct. 1. The municipality has been borrowing between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000 each year, upon which varying rates of interest is paid. Controller Grout estimated that by delaying the date for the payment of taxes to Oct. 1, the city was losing about $1,500,000 every year. It was to overcome this and to save the money for the city that the bill was prepared.

Its passage through the Legislature was without opposition. Mayor Low will have to return the bill to Albany to-morrow either approved or disapproved.

The tax experts of the city have found many faults with the Grout bill. The Controller has replied that the objections raised are frivolous, and has said to several friends that the tax officials were anxious to have an easy time, as usual, during the Summer of 1904, instead of working hard to save the city's money.

The Tax Department officials now have supplied Mayor Low with briefs in which the assertion is made that the Grout bill is unconstitutional, and further that by the examination made thus far the city will face a serious problem if the bill is enacted into law. The first objections made by the Tax Department led to a conference yesterday between Mayor Low, Assistant Corporation Counsel John Clarke, the Mayor's personal adviser, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Coleman, the tax expert in the city's Law Department.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Coleman opposes the Grout bill because of alleged defective construction, which, he says, would invalidate the assessment rolls or lead to thousands of lawsuits over the tax levy for 1905. His objection is that the Grout bill specifically outlines the duty of the Tax Commissioners and directs them to make an exact duplicate of the real estate and personal tax rolls of 1904, and forward this duplicate copy to the Board of Aldermen as the assessment rolls for 1905. Here the Grout bill directs the Board of Aldermen to do such other acts with the assessment rolls as is prescribed by law. The failure of the Grout bill to specifically enumerate what the Board of Aldermen shall do in this matter is said by Assistant Corporation Counsel Coleman to be a serious defect in the bill.

The most important allegation, however, made by tax officials is that the city will be certain to lose the taxes on assessments of $235,000,000 or more, levied under the special franchise tax law for 1905.

President Wells said yesterday that the assessments under the special franchise tax law are levied by the State Board of Assessors, and under the law the assessment rolls are sent to the City Tax Department to be entered on the assessment rolls of the city on or about April 1 of each year. If the provisions of the Grout bill were carried out, the rolls for 1904 would be duplicated and forwarded to the Board of Aldermen before Jan. 1, 1905, and the tax officials declare that the special franchise taxes, levied by the State Board, could not be included in those assessment rolls, sent to the Aldermen four months before the State Board ended its labors. It was asserted yesterday that the loss to the city through this alleged defect in the bill would amount to about $8,450,000.

COLUMBIA FACULTY CHANGES.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Trustees of Columbia College, held in the Trustees' room of the library, the receipt of the sum of $106,055.79, on account of the bequest of Dorman B. Eaton was announced. With this sum the Trustees voted to establish the Eaton Scholarship of Administrative Law and Municipal Science in accordance with the terms of the bequest. Prof. Goodnow, now Professor of Administrative Law, was appointed to the professorship.

George J. Bayles, Ph. D., was appointed Lecturer on Ecclesiology in the Faculty of Political Science, and Drs. E. L. Dow and John E. Thatcher were appointed, respectively, Demonstrator of Pathology and Clinical Lecturer in Medicine in the Medical Faculty.

The Professorship of Ophthalmology, made vacant a year ago by the resignation of Dr. Herman Knapp, was filled by the appointment of his son, Dr. Arnold H. Knapp, as Lecturer in Ophthalmology. The resignation of Dr. George M. Tuttle, Professor of Gynecology, was received and accepted.

The following gifts were received:

For salaries in the Department of Physiology, from an anonymous donor, $400.

To establish the Margaret Fuller Graduate Scholarship in English Literature and Letters for 1903-1904, from a number of friends of the university, $120.

For the special fund for the equipment of the Department of Mines, from a number of alumni of the School of Mines, $950.

From the daughters of the late Dr. Minturn Post, a graduate of Columbia, class of 1837, the valuable collection of minerals made by Dr. Post.

WANTS DAMAGES FOR OUSTER.

Amzi L. Barber is the defendant in an action that was before a jury and Justice Spencer, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, Mrs. Estelle B. Lyons having sued for $15,000 and treble damages for alleged "ouster and detainery," the complaint alleging that she and her husband were ousted in 1898 from Brookside Cottage, Dobbs Ferry, Mr. Barber being the owner, and that furniture and other property were detained for several weeks.

Mrs. Lyons said that she and her husband leased the cottage in 1895, before it was bought by Mr. Barber. A part of it was sublet to Edward B. Spaulding and his wife. In January of 1898, when Mrs. Lyons returned home one afternoon, she found the doors locked against her. Mrs. Spaulding told her, she said, that she could not be admitted and that her authority for the act consisted of orders from Mr. Barber.

A policeman, acting under orders from a local Judge, broke a panel and allowed Mrs. Lyons to enter and get some few belongings. Two agents were found in the house, and they declared that Mr. Barber had taken possession. Mrs. Lyons went to Ardsley Inn, and in September she got her furniture. At that time she declared that many pieces were missing. Mr. Lyons sued Mr. Barber, but in June last he died.

Awnings, Shades, Slip Covers.

We desire to call special attention to our exceptional facilities for the manufacture of above; also to our department for

Re-upholstering Furniture.

We shall be pleased to submit *Estimates & Samples* for all branches of above work.

LaceCurtainsCleaned and stored during summer months.

We are now showing fully assorted stocks of Summer Drapery Materials in

Art Tickings, Cretonnes, Taffetas, Denims, Colored Nets, Madras, Crêpes and Muslins.

Lord & Taylor.

Without a fault.

Stylishly Short Top-Coats, new shades and best grades of covert cloths. Prices begin at $12.

Spring weights of Oxford mixed and black cheviots in longer Overcoats, with a silk lined here and there. From $15 up.

Cravenette Rain-Coats, long loose—with perfect cut. Prices begin at $15.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

MAHOGANY DINING-ROOMS.

For "all the year round" country houses, it gives the needed warmth without sacrificing comfort during the Summer.

SIDEBOARDS	$43.00
EX. TABLES	38.00
CHINA CLOSETS	33.00
SIDE TABLES	12.00
ARM CHAIRS	10.50
CHAIRS	7.00

Also modified Colonial designs in dull finish—light rather than heavy—strong rather than solid—they appear as the athlete compared with the peasant.

All the acme of convenience and economy, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 505 TO 515 WEST 33D ST.

MATTINGS! MATTINGS!

OUR NEW IMPORTATION OF CHINA AND JAPANESE STRAW NOW COMPLETE.

WAREHOUSE SAMPLES WILL BE CLOSED OUT IN THREE LOTS.

Lot No. 1—	Regular $7.50 rolls, at	$4.89
Lot No. 2—	Regular $12.00 rolls, at	8.84
Lot No. 3—	Regular $16.00 rolls, at	9.84

Agents for AMERICAN GRASS MATTINGS in all widths.

Inlaid Linoleum AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Also Remnants of Printed Linoleums and Sheet Oilcloths AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

In our FURNITURE DEP'T: Special Sale of Mahogany odd pieces; also Brass and Iron Beds.

¶ No time to dicker with a custom-tailor—Spring is here.

¶ No need to join the ranks of "ready-made" mediocrity. Expect tailor's elegance, but more for your money in style and fabric than either he or the "ready-made" clothier can give you.

¶ And besides, finish-to-order and delivery any time you say.

¶ Suits and Overcoats, $18 and up.

¶ You need not buy because you look, or keep because you buy.

"SEMI-READY" WARDROBE
Broadway & Eleventh St.
A. J. KELLEY COMPANY
Retail Controllers for New York

"Name on Every Piece."

LOWNEY'S Chocolate Bonbons

Every Package Warranted!

If you buy Lowney's Candies in the original sealed packages you will find them in perfect condition, or money refunded.

"Special" Assorted	1 lb. 60c.;	½ lb. 35c.
"Souvenir"	1 lb. 60c.;	½ lb. 35c.
"American Beauties"	1 lb. 50c.;	½ lb. 30c.
"Pinks," "Pansies," or "Forget-me-nots"	1 lb. 50c.;	½ lb. 30c.
"Golfers"	1 lb. 50c.;	½ lb. 30c.
"Colonial Dames"	1 lb. 50c.;	½ lb. 30c.
"Chocolate Peppermints"	10c. and 25c.	
"Chocolate Almonds"	15c., 25c. and 60c.	

Lowney's Packages are Full Weight.

THE Coward Shoe

Good Sense

Ever have trouble with your feet? Coward shoe wearers never do. That's because the "Coward" fits perfectly.

No pinching or pain for the grown-ups — no deformities for growing feet. The Coward Shoe starts the foot right and keeps it so.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-274 Greenwich St., near Warren St., N. Y.
Mail Orders Filled.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

If your constitution needs amending, the proper draught is

Hires Rootbeer

The Nation's Temperance Beverage.

A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents. Beware of imitations.

CHARLES E. HIRES CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

A GIFT FOR A SICK FRIEND?

WELCHS GRAPE JUICE.

There is no medicine as pleasant to take or that will do as much good as this natural tonic. Remember Welch's—it's pure.

Sold by druggists and grocers in quart and pint bottles. The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

Fastidious shoppers should examine the unusual bargains in choice novelties.

45 W. 23rd St.

Men's Furnishings.

Negligée and Dress Shirts,
made to order and ready to wear.

Pajamas,
silk, Madras, Scotch flannel, and cheviot.

Also a New Importation of
Toweling Bath Robes.

Underwear
of silk, lisle thread, balbriggan, and silk mixtures.

All the Newest Ideas in
Fine Foreign Half Hose.

Gloves and Neckwear
for street and evening wear.

Lord & Taylor.

Top Coats for Men.

Spring, with its variable temper, makes a top coat an absolute necessity. Ours are tailored with a snap and distinctiveness which lend themselves to the personality of the wearer. The new models, as well as the standard ones, have all found a place in our stock. The fabrics include both foreign and domestic weaves in every conceivable shade, color and mixture.

Top Coats, new Box Coat models in tan or olive effects; also the more conservative Overcoats of Oxford Mixed Coatings; gracefully fashioned and serviceably lined, At $12.50

Top Coats of the new Twill and Covert Fabrics, in light or medium shades of tan, or the new shades of brown, either strap or plain seams, At $16.50

Top Coats, Long or Short Box, Surtout or Long Tourist Models, in all manner of new Spring Fabrics, At $18, $20, $25 and $30

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

I am organizing several personally-conducted excursions to California, for April and May. May I send you full particulars of special advantages offered? Some of the excursions are one-way only, in tourist sleepers, for home-seekers.

Others are round-trip, in first-class Pullmans, for general sightseers; good, if desired, on limited trains.

The rates are very low.

Accommodations are excellent.

I have selected the best California line—the Santa Fe—and confidently guarantee a delightful outing.

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